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A STUDY OF THE LATINITY OF SOLINUS

A DISSERTATION

SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY
OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF ARTS AND LITERATURE
IN CANDIDACY FOR THE DEGREE OF
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

DEPARTMENT OF LATIN

BY

IRA DAVID HYSKELL

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PREFACE

I desire to acknowledge my great indebtedness to Professor Charles Henry Beeson, of the University of Chicago, for constant encouragement and assistance in the pursuit of this investigation; to my wife is due credit for sharing equally with myself the labor of preparing an *Index Verborum* of Solinus, which has proved invaluable at all stages of my work.

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[1] A full discussion of the verb *excludo*, as worked out in connection with this thesis, is contained in the author's article, "Some Rare Meanings of *Excludo*," published in *Classical Philology*, XIII (1918), 401.

CHAPTER I

VOCABULARY

The vocabulary of Solinus is remarkable for the freedom with which new and rare words are used. The new words alone amount to 140. His total vocabulary numbers approximately 4,550 words. This is certainly an extremely large number for an author whose total text would hardly exceed 150 Teubner pages and whose subject-matter does not lie in different fields of thought.

In treating his vocabulary the material has been divided into four parts: (1) new words, that is, words used by Solinus alone, or found in no author before him; (2) rare words, but not necessarily words in rare use after Solinus; (3) words used in new or unusual meanings; (4) words on which general remarks of a miscellaneous character are given. No account in general is taken of a large number of words which could be included in one or another of these classes, if they are to be found in Pliny or Mela, whether in the particular passage excerpted or not. Solinus very often changes the words of his original, especially of Pliny, and it is only fair to assume that in substituting other words he drew freely from any part of an author he knew so well. For example, Pliny is the first author to use *candico*, and makes use of it over a score of times; Solinus uses it four times, but never as a direct excerpt, though to avoid it he resorts to a paraphrase in at least one passage. Such an avoidance of a word in one place, only to use it in another, is highly characteristic of Solinus' style.

The rare words are often found before Solinus only in early Latin; quite often they are found in one or more authors just before him. Some words have been included that occur here and there throughout Latin literature. No clear-cut distinctions are possible between these classes.

Words used in new or unusual meanings form a very large class. Only the more striking could be included. Whenever the same force is to be found in other authors, mention is made of the fact.

I. NEW WORDS

A. NOUNS

1. Nouns in *-tio* (*-sio*), *-tus* (*-sus*), *-tura* (*-sura*), and *-ium*, denoting action or the result of an action

a) In *-tio* (*-sio*)[1]

cibatio (Cael. Aur., Cass. Fel., Oribas.)
si digestio non est insecuta, cibationi superponunt diem, 27.13

coruscatio (Jul. Val., Arnob., Firm., Ambrosiast., Vopisc., Serv., Ambr., Hier., Aug., *Vulg.*, Mart. Cap., Cassian., Alc. Avit.)
si repente micaverit coruscatio, 53.25

cursitatio (*Cod. Just.*)
sollemni cursitatione lacum populus circumit, 42.2

demersio (Macr., Leo M., Cael. Aur., Cassiod., Greg. Tur.)
nusquam . . . . tam crebras urbium demersiones quam in Asia esse patuit, 40.5

dextratio
nec ante . . . . quam Tarpeium Iovem trina dextratione lustrasset, 45.15

exaestuatio (Nonius)
Helbesus . . . . subita exaestuatione fervescit, 5.17*[2]

reiectatio
aeterna reiectatione terram terra evomit, 5.24*

secubatio
partitis per scrobes secubationibus dividuntur, 26.4

[1] The following words in *-tio* (*-sio*) are used by Solinus: abdicatio, ablaqueatio, accessio, adoptio, aemulatio, agnitio, ambitio, appellatio, castratio, cavillatio, cibatio, cogitatio, cognitio, coitio, commemoratio, computatio, congressio, coniugatio, coniunctio, contemplatio, conversatio, conversio, coruscatio, cursitatio, defectio, definitio, demersio, devotio, dextratio, digestio, dimicatio, discretio, dissensio, distinctio, editio, electio, eversio, exaestuatio, expeditio, exploratio, exundatio, festinatio, fluctuatio, generatio, gesticulatio, iaculatio, imitatio, impressio, inquisitio, inruptio, inscriptio, inspiratio, insultatio, intercalatio, inundatio, legatio, mansio, meditatio, mellatio, miseratio, munitio, mutatio, natio, navigatio, nictatio, nuncupatio, observatio, occasio, occultatio, oratio, oscitatio, ostentatio, pabulatio, partitio, persecutio, petitio, piscatio, positio, praecantatio, probatio, proculcatio, proscriptio, provocatio, quaestio, ratio, reiectatio, relatio, saltatio, satio, secubatio, seditio, statio, sternutatio, successio, taxatio, turbatio, ustio, vacatio, vastatio, visceratio.

[2] Passages marked with a star (*) are labeled "Ignotus" in Mommsen's text. It may be noted, however, that Mommsen has not given this designation to many passages that could so be labeled, especially where Solinus adds to an excerpt from Pliny or Mela.

b) In *-tus (-sus)*[1]

redimitus

redimitu pari pars rasa in cutem barba, 33.16

rugitus (Jul. Val., Vopisc., Hier., *Vulg.*, Cael. Aur., Alc. Avit.)

canes . . . . rugitus insonantes, 15.7

c) In *-tura (-sura)*[2]

casura

quae (arbor) prope casuram (casura C^2HL) secatur, 20.7

d) In *-ium*[3]

accendium

ab ipso numine fit accendium, 5.23*

bovicidium

ritus sacrorum, factis bovicidiis, docuit Potitios, 1.10*

colludium (Symm., Amm., Cassian., Leo M., Sidon., Claud. Mam., Ennod., Greg. Tur.)

quasi de colludio concinuisse traduntur, 9.17*

[1] abscessus, accentus, accessus, aditus, adventus, adflatus, ambitus, amplexus, anfractus, anhelitus, apparatus, arbitratus, aspectus, attritus, auctus, auditus, balatus, cantus, casus, cibatus, circuitus, circumactus, coeptus, coitus, comitatus, conceptus, conflictus, congressus, consensus, conventus, crepitus, cultus, cursus, defectus, deflexus, descensus, despectus, ductus, effectus, eventus, excessus, excursus, exercitus, exitus, exortus, fetus, flatus, fletus, flexus, fluctus, fluxus, fremitus, fructus, gemitus, gestus, gressus, habitus, haustus, hinnitus, hiatus, iactus, ictus, impetus, incessus, incubitus, ingressus, intellectus, interitus, iussus, lapsus, latratus, luctus, meatus, memoratus, missus, monitus, morsus, motus, mugitus, natus, nisus, nutus, obiectus, obtentus, occasus, olfactus, ortus, passus, pastus, potus, processus, proventus, receptus, recessus, recursus, redimitus, reditus, relatus, repercussus, rictus, rugitus, saltus, secessus, sensus, singultus, situs, spiritus, status, stratus, strepitus, successus, suctus, sumptus, tactus, tinnitus, tractus, transitus, ululatus, usus, vagitus, venatus, versus, vestitus, victus, visus, vomitus.

[2] captura, censura, commissura, cultura, genitura, mensura, natura, scalptura, sepultura.

[3] accendium, aedificium, bovicidium, colloquium, colludium, compendium, confligium, coniugium, consilium, conubium, convivium, defluvium, desiderium, diluvium, discidium, divortium, eliquium, excidium, exercitium, exitium, exordium, gaudium, incendium, ingenium, initium, imperium, inpendium, lenocinium, naufragium, navigium, obsequium, odium, officium, profluvium, remedium, scrinium, silentium, stipendium, studium, taedium, vestigium.

adulterium, aequilibrium, aequinoctium, augurium, auspicium, beneficium, collegium, commercium, edulium, fastidium, fastigium, hospitium, ieiunium, indicium, internodium, iudicium, iustitium, magisterium, maleficium, mendacium, ministerium, periurium, pontificium, praeconium, principium, privilegium, puerperium, sacerdotium, sacrificium, senium, servitium, somnium, supplicium, vaticinium, venificium.

puerum delphinus . . . . post adsueta conludia recedentem . . . . sequitur, 12. 10. Note that this word appears in two dissimilar meanings

confligium (Firm.)

(cavamina) fluctuum confligiis . . . . adesa sunt, 9.9*

eliquium

existimant . . . . sinus istos . . . . esse . . . . eliquia inrumpentis oceani, 18.1

ut sic vicissitudines . . . . respiciant ad auctus eius (lunae) vel eliquia, 23.22

2. Nouns in *-men,*[1] denoting the result of an action

cavamen (Amm., *C.G.L.* v. 13. 6)

in latebrosis rupium cavaminibus, 9.9*

3. Nouns in *-go*[2]

scalpurrigo

scalpurrigine blandiente aditum . . . . facit, 32. 25

4. Nouns in a diminutive form[3]

cultellulus

cultellulis (cultellis, Pliny) osseis . . . . vulneratur, 35. 6

lapillulus

sublatisque lapillulis (lapillus, Pliny) ad moderatam gravitatem saburrantur, 10. 12

mitrula

alba quasi mitrula lineatus caput, 27 .51*

punctillum (*Not .Tir.*)

punctillis (punctis, Pliny) ad gratiam interlucentibus, 15. 28

quadrula

(hammochrysos) pulveris habet quadrulas, 37.13

unguilla

relicta consulto visci unguilla, 27. 56

[1] acumen, agmen, carmen, cavamen, certamen, crimen, culmen, discrimen, examen, flumen, foramen, fulmen, germen, gestamen, gramen, nomen, numen, omen, semen, tegmen, vimen, vocamen, volumen.

[2] The complete list of words ending in *-go*, from various formations, is: aspergo, caligo, cartilago, fuligo, indago, lanugo, margo, origo, propago, robigo, salsugo, scalpurrigo, suffrago, vertigo, virgo.

[3] anguilla, anulus, armillus, avunculus, barbula, calculus, capsula, catulus, circulus, clavicula, corculum, corniculum, corpusculum, cultellulus, falcula, glebula, lapillulus, lapillus, malleolus, mitrula, modulus, musculus, opusculum, orbiculus, particula, pinnula, ponduscullum, pulmunculus, pulviculus, punctillum, pupilla, ramulus, surculus, testiculus, unguiculus, unguilla, ungula, ventriculus, verticulus, venula.

verticulus (Cael. Aur., Plin. Val.)
(quod) verticuli spinae (spinae alone, Pliny) ipsius latitudine semipedem sint supergressi, 34. 3

5. Nouns in *-ia*, *-tia*, and *-tas*, denoting quality or condition

a) In *-ia*[1]

hirsutia
setarum hirsutiae nullae, 25. 10 (saetarum nullum tegimentum, Pliny)
novum est . . . . hirsutiam pili colorum vices facere, 30. 26

b) In *-tas*[2]

flexibilitas (Aug., Cassiod.)
hi . . . . circumferunt cornua flexibilitate qua volunt, 52. 36 (iuxta cornua mobilia, Pliny)
supremitas (Amm., Claud. Mam.)
quod munus supremitatis meritis datum credimus, 45. 11

6. Nouns in miscellaneous formation, arranged alphabetically

angium (Theod. Prisc., Soran.)
ipsa (Africa) suo cingitur angio, 27. 12*

[1] Nouns in *-ia* and *-tia* are: amicitia, angustiae, astutia, audacia, avaritia, benevolentia, clementia, concordia, conscientia, constantia, continentia, corpulentia, custodia, desidia, differentia, diligentia, discordia, discrepantia, divitiae, duritia, efficacia, eloquentia, eminentia, excellentia, facundia, flagrantia, gratia, hirsutia, ignavia, ignorantia, imprudentia, inconstantia, indulgentia, industria, indutiae, inedia, infamia, infantia, iniuria, innocentia, insidiae, insolentia, instantia, invidia, iustitia, laetitia, licentia, luxuria, memoria, militia, misericordia, molestia, munificentia, notitia, nuptiae, paenitentia, patientia, penuria, perfidia, pervicacia, pestilentia, potentia, prominentia, providentia, prudentia, pudicitia, reduvia, reliquiae, reverentia, sapientia, sententia, substantia, vicinia, victoria, vigilantia, vigilia, vinolentia, violentia.

[2] aduncitas, aequalitas, aequitas, aetas, ambiguitas, amoenitas, antiquitas, apricitas, assiduitas, atrocitas, benignitas, caecitas, capacitas, captivitas, castitas, celeritas, claritas, concinnitas, crudelitas, debilitas, densitas, dignitas, diversitas, ebrietas, enormitas, excelsitas, exiguitas, fecunditas, felicitas, feritas, fertilitas, firmitas, flexibilitas, fragilitas, gravitas, humilitas, immanitas, immaturitas, inanitas, infelicitas, laevitas, lenitas, maturitas, medietas, nativitas, necessitas, nimietas, nobilitas, novitas, opacitas, opimitas, orbitas, parilitas, parvitas, paupertas, pernicitas, perspicuitas, pietas, posteritas, potestas, proceritas, pubertas, qualitas, sagacitas, salubritas, sanitas, satietas, severitas, siccitas, soliditas, solemnitas, sterilitas, suavitas, sublimitas, subtilitas, supremitas, taciturnitas, tarditas, temeritas, tenacitas, tenuitas, torvitas, ubertas, unitas, universitas, utilitas, varietas, vastitas, velocitas, veritas, vetustas, vivacitas, voluntas, voluptas.

The following forms in *-tas* also occur: aedilitas, aestas, calamitas, civitas, difficultas, facultas, hereditas, maiestas, simultas, tempestas.

bonacus
animal quod bonacum (bonnacum RCNSAP, bonnacon H, bonasus Pliny) dicunt, 40. 10

conliminium (cf. collimitium in Jul. Val., Amm., and *Epist. imp. Constant.*)
hoc est conliminium, in quo limes Persicus Scythis iungitur, 49. 6

egeries[1] (Paul. Nol.)
ne talis egeries transeat in nostrum usum, 2. 38
egerie noxia submovet insequentes, 40. 11

equarius[2] (*C.G.L.* ii. 333; iii. 262)
cum ab equario suo alias etiam molliter sederetur, 45. 8
This word is in rare use elsewhere as an adjective.

indicator[3]
Anaxagoras naturae indicator, 40. 6.* Other authors prefer *indagator*.

mediale
cuius (arboris) mediale autumni tempore sucino lacrimat, 20. 9 (defluente medullo, Pliny)

primitiva = primitiae
primitiva frugum (primitias frugum, Pliny), 16. 5

B. ADJECTIVES

1. Adjectives in *-bilis*,[4] denoting passive qualities

inculpabilis (Avien., Aug., Rufin., Prud., Hilar.)
lapis pretiosus, si . . . . inculpabilis reperiatur, 30. 32

permeabilis
nam latitudo vix est plaustro permeabilis (meent, Pliny), 47. 1

[1] acies, alluvies, avarities, canities, congeries, durities, effigies, egeries, facies, glacies, macies, mollities, pernicies, planities, proluvies, rabies, sanies, series, species, superficies, temperies.

[2] adversarius, equarius.

[3] auctor, censor, commentor, conditor, cultor, cursor, dictator, emptor, gladiator, gubernator, ianitor, imperator, indicator, inventor, lictor, mercator, orator, pastor, percussor, piscator, praetor, professor, raptor, rector, repertor, scalptor, scriptor, senator, successor, ultor, venator, victor.

[4] flexibilis, horribilis, ignobilis, impenetrabilis, impetibilis, incomprehensibilis, incredibilis, inculpabilis, inhabitabilis, insanibilis, memorabilis, mutabilis, navigabilis, nobilis, perflabilis, permeabilis, sensibilis.

2. Adjectives in *-bundus*[1]

vagabundus (Aug., Dracontius, Fulg.)

quae (flamma) . . . . vagabunda quem contigerit non adurit, 5. 24*

quamdiu errarunt pabulationibus vagabundis, Nomades dicti sunt, 26. 1 (Nomades a permutandis pabulis, Pliny)

si per deserta vagabundum hominem forte viderint, 25. 6 (homine obvio, Pliny). See also 26. 1

3. Adjectives in *-osus* and *-lentus*, denoting fullness. Here is included also one form in *-arius*, = *-osus*

a) In *-osus*[2]

dorsuosus (Amm.)

(mare) incertis motibus . . . . in brevia residit dorsuosa (tortuosa A), 27. 3

pabulosus

(Hibernia) ita pabulosa, ut pecua . . . . ad periculum agat satias, 22. 2 (luxuriosa herbis, Pliny)

lapidarius[3] = lapidosus

in Liguria quoque lapidarios campos, 2. 6*

b) in *-lentus*[4]

carnulentus (Marcell., Prud.)

qui (frutices) . . . . fluxi sunt tactu prope carnulento, 2. 41

sunt enim illis . . . . vestigia carnulenta (pes in vestigio carnosus, Pliny), 49. 9

florulentus (*Pervig. Ven.*—perhaps earlier than Solinus—Ambr., Hier., Prud., Salv., Ennod., Ven. Fort.)

(Hymettus) . . . . florulentus . . . . externos omnes . . . . vincit, 7. 18*

[1] exultabundus, nitibundus, vagabundus.

[2] ambitiosus, angulosus, aquosus, bellicosus, caenosus, calamitosus, contumeliosus, copiosus, corticosus, dolosus, flexuosus, fructuosus, fruticosus, globosus, glutinosus, harenosus, importuosus, incuriosus, insidiosus, limosus, luctuosus, monstruosus, nebulosus, nemorosus, nimbosus, nubilosus, numerosus, obliviosus, officiosus, otiosus, pabulosus, perniciosus, portuosus, pretiosus, prodigiosus, ramosus, religiosus, saetosus, sinuosus, tortuosus, umbrosus, undosus, vadosus, ventosus, villosus, vitiosus.

[3] adversarius, arborarius, argentarius, armentarius, caprarius, cervarius, contrarius, extraordinarius, ferrarius, fructuarius, frumentarius, gregarius, hereditarius, lapidarius, litterarius, machinarius, necessarius, nonagenarius, ocularius, pecuarius, purpurarius, sagittarius, temporarius, turarius, voluntarius.

[4] carnulentus, florulentus, fraudulentus, lutulentus, opulentus, pisculentus, rorulentus, somnulentus, spinulentus, violentus.

spinulentus

(folium) tantum eo differt, quod aculeatum spinulentis (spinosis *SAP*[1]) fastigiis hispida turgescat, 46. 4 (intercurrentibus spinis, Pliny)

4. Adjectives in *-tus* (*-sus*), generally meaning "provided with"

amiculatus

pars nudi, pars obscaena tantum amiculati (velati, Mela), 52. 20

sexangulatus (*Cosmogr.*, Isid.)

invenit et iridem . . . . sicut crystallum sexangulatam (sexangulam, Pliny), 33. 20

5. Adjectives in *-idus*,[1] denoting condition

imbridus (Pallad.)

homo Sardus opem plurimam de imbrido caelo habet, 4. 5*

6. Adjectives used rather freely in a variety of endings, meaning "belonging to," "connected with," "derived from," etc. The list is given alphabetically

angueus[2] (Isid. from Solinus)

aestuarium e mari fertur adeo . . . . tortuosum, ut . . . . lapsus angueos . . . . mentiatur, 24. 4

aprugineus (*Not. Tir.*)

hippopotamus . . . . aprugineis dentibus, cauda tortuosa, 32. 30. Cf. aprugnus, 52. 35. Solinus does not use the form *aprunus*, found in Pliny.

auratilis[3]

mares punctillis . . . . auratilis (aureus, Pliny) pulviculus variat, 15. 28

caprarius[4] (Ps. Apul., *de reg. urbis lib.*, *C.I.L.* vi. 33379)

Polymester . . . . cum a matre locatus esset ad caprarios pastus, 1. 97*

Caranus . . . . ubi caprarium pecus resedisse adverterat, urbem condidit, 9. 12*

[1] aridus, calidus, candidus, fervidus, frigidus, fulgidus, fumidus, gravidus, herbidus, hispidus, horridus, imbridus, invalidus, liquidus, lucidus, morbidus, pallidus, percandidus, placidus, rabidus, rigidus, roscidus, solidus, stupidus, torridus, translucidus, tumidus, turbidus, umidus, validus, vividus.

[2] angueus, argenteus, aereus, aheneus, aureus, buxeus, cereus, croceus, eburneus, ferreus, igneus, lacteus, laneus, laureus, osseus, papyraceus, pineus, porraceus, roseus, sanguineus, saxeus, testudineus, vineus, violaceus, vipereus, viteus, vitreus.

[3] aquatilis, auratilis, saxatilis. [4] Cf. footnote 3, p. 7.

conlimitaneus[1] (Aug.)
Phrygia . . . . aquilonia parte Galatiae conlimitanea (contermina, Pliny), 40. 9
diluvialis[2] (Mart. Cap.)
eminentias . . . . diluvialis inruptio cum . . . . obduceret, 9. 8*
favillacius
fuliginem intrinsecus favillaciam ambitio tantum extimae cutis cohibet, 35. 8*
fontaneus (*Gromat.*, Isid.)
herba . . . . in defluviis fontaneis provenit, 4. 4;* 21. 1;* 37. 24
herbaticus[3] (Vopisc.)
inter ea quae dicunt herbatica . . . . Africa onagros habet, 27. 27 (Africa . . . . asinorum silvestrium multitudinem fundit, Pliny)
interamnus (Lampr)
ad insulae faciem spatia amplectitur interamna, 32. 1
praecentorius[4]
hae (harundines) accommodatissimae sunt in omnem sonum tibiarum, seu praecentorias facias, 5. 19*
puellatorius
seu puellatorias (tibias facias), 5. 19*
saxatilis = saxeus (*C.G.L.* iii. 89. 318)
nautae prodiderunt conpluti saepe . . . . imbre saxatili, 10. 15*
sirpicus
dictum est primum lac sirpicum, 27. 49*
spontivus[5]
quem (villum) spontivo damno (lupus) abicit, 2. 36
stiriacus
cum (pingue roscidum) arefactum inolevit guttis stiriacis, legitur, 27. 48*

[1] caeruleus, cyaneus, fontaneus, idoneus, pedaneus, puniceus.

[2] aequalis, autumnalis, brumalis, comitialis, cubitalis, diluvialis, dorsualis, feralis, glacialis, hiemalis, immortalis, letalis, liberalis, litoralis, menstrualis, mortalis, natalis, naturalis, nivalis, normalis, nuptialis, originalis, parricidalis, pastoralis, poenalis, prodigialis, quinquennalis, regalis, septemtrionalis, socialis, specialis, spiritalis, theatralis, vernalis, vesperalis, vitalis.

[3] amnicus, aquaticus, barbaricus, bellicus, civicus, cynicus, herbaticus, lyricus, magicus, mimicus, modicus, mordicus, nauticus, piraticus, sericus, sirpicus, stoicus, tragicus, tyrannicus, unicus.

[4] alectorius, amatorius, censorius, conditorius, praecentorius, puellatorius, senatorius.

[5] aestivus, intempestivus, praerogativus, spontivus.

turarius
Lydias (tibias) quas et turarias dicunt, 5. 19*
vesperalis
a vesperali plaga Dardani sunt, 9. 2

7. Adjectives in a diminutive termination[1]

largiusculus
(scrupulus) largiusculos haustus facit salivarum, 7. 4
pinguiusculus
(aves) se aquilonibus credunt, ut corpora pinguiuscula (pinguiscula NS) . . . . provehat . . . . spiritus, 11. 21 (propter pondus corporum, Pliny)

8. Adjectives in miscellaneous formations

corniculans (Amm.)
macula . . . . corniculantis (cornibus, Pliny) lunae refert faciem, 32. 17
nigricolor
cui (gemmae) nigricolor (niger, Pliny) facies propria, 2. 44
nigrogemmeus
si decorem requiras, (lapis) nigrogemmeus (niger, Pliny), 22. 11
quadrus (Pallad., Hier., *Vulg.*, Oros., *C.G.L.* ii. 453. 252)
(androdamas) lateribus aequaliter quadris (quadratis, Pliny), 33. 21
seiugis = seiunctas in the following passage, as defined in Neue-Wagener, *Formenlehre*, ii, 165
Aristeum . . . . seiuges usque ad se gentes ad unum morem coniugasse, 4. 2*
vascus[2] (Serv., *C.G.L.* ii. 203. 204)
hae (harundines) accommodatissimae sunt in omnem sonum tibiarum . . . . sive vascas (facias), 5. 19*
versificus[3] (Optat.)
studium musicum inde coeptum, cum Idaei dactyli modulos . . . . in versificum ordinem transtulissent, 11. 6*

[1] largiusculus, parvulus, pauculus, pauxillulus, perparvulus, pinguiusculus.

[2] caducus, hiulcus, priscus, vascus.

[3] fetificus, lanificus, magnificus, maleficus, mirificus, monstrificus, terrificus, venificus, versificus.

The following forms in *-fer* also occur: aurifer, fetifer, odorifer, pomifer, turifer.

C. VERBS

1. Verbs derived from substantives

articulatus (Arnob., Diom., etc., to Isid.)

unde perficitur, ut articulata verba penitus eloquatur, 52. 45

esco

quos (serpentes) . . . . escandi gratia insectantur, 40. 27

macio (Eutych.)

quae fauces mirum in modum maciantur imbribus, 15. 18

ructuo (Aug., Eugipp. In Tert. *Apol.* 23 one MS has this form)

Pomponium poetam . . . . numquam ructuasse ($R^2C^1NL^1$, ruct*asse MBS, ructasse $R^1C^2HL^2AP$ *cum Plinio*) habetur inter exempla, 1. 74

2. Verbs derived from adjectives

turbido (Mart. Cap., Sidon.)

(cameli) proculcatione limum excitant, ut turbidetur (obturbo, Pliny), 49. 11

3. Verbs derived from other verbs

a) In *-sco*[1]

febresco (Philumenus)

patuit numquam eos (cervos) febrescere, 19. 16 (caruisse febribus, Pliny)

b) In *-to*[2]

fellito (Arnob., *C.G.L.* iv. 518)

nequaquam mater pullo ubera praebet fellitanda, 45. 17 (ad ubera non admittit, Pliny)

[1] acesco, acquiesco, addisco, adipiscor, adolesco, agnosco, ascisco, adsuesco, augesco, canesco, cognosco, concupisco, conquiesco, conticesco, consuesco, cresco, delitesco, depascor, descisco, dinosco, disco, dispesco, effervesco, eliquesco, erubesco, evalesco, evanesco, excandesco, fatisco, febresco, fervesco, flavesco, grandesco, gravesco, incalesco, incandesco, inclaresco, inhorresco, inolesco, inrubesco, intumesco, inveterasco, liquesco, madesco, mansuesco, maturesco, nascor, nigresco, nitesco, nosco, obliviscor, obclaresco, pasco, patesco, perhorresco, persentisco, posco, quiesco, raresco, renascor, rubesco, sterilesco, tabesco, turgesco, vescor.

[2] advento, adfecto, agito, adnato, adtrecto, aspecto, aversor, capto, cesso, coepto, cogito, compenso, consaepto, convento, crepito, dicto, edisserto, exsulto, fellito, ferito, fluito, gesto, habito, iacto, imperito, incurso, inlicito, insector, inspecto, insulto, intento, lambito, nato, occurso, ostento, palpito, prospecto, pulso, recepto, repenso, repto, retento, retracto, specto, supernato, suscito, sustento, tempto, tracto, victito, visito, vocito, volito.

cursito, dictito, ductito, gestito, iactito, mansito, mersito, missito, occursito, vectito, ventito.

feritans
palmeta caryotas feritantia (ferentia CNHSAP² F Dicuil *cum Plinio*), 56. 18

lambito
canes e Nilo numquam nisi currentes lambitant (lambo, Pliny), 15. 12. The verb lambo occurs once.

mersito
(equus) nares mersitat (mergit, Pliny) in bibendo, 45. 18. The verb mergo occurs six times.

4. Verbs formed by composition

adcorporo (Chalcid., Ambrosiast., *Physiogn.*, Amm., Paul. Nol., *Cod. Theod.*, Ps. Ambr.)
(sagda lapis) carinis . . . . tenaciter adcorporatur, 37.8. Corporo occurs twice; incorporo, once.

adpectoro (*Thes. Gloss. Emend.*)
interdum adpectoras (carnes) fovent (adprimendo pectori, Pliny), 26. 5

bifissus (*C.G.L.* v. 172. 43)
sunt . . . . boves unicornes solidis ungulis nec bifissis, 52. 38

conlimitor (Aug.)
Gelonis Agathyrsi conlimitantur, 15. 3

consaepto
eligitur sacer lucus, in quo consaeptant animalia, 32. 37.* Saepto and circumsaepto occur once each.

debibo (Chiron)
si ovillum pecus (flumen) debibat, 7. 27.* Bibo is used seven times; ebibo, once.

depoto (Marcell.)
fucant vellera, ut ad ruborem merum depotent cocci venenum, 23. 4. Poto occurs once.

dilancinatus (Amm., Prud., *Not. Tir.*, *C.G.L.* v. 618)
dilancinatas exanimant pedum nisibus (frangit, Pliny), 27. 22. Lancino occurs three times.

divolvo (Amm.)
qui (fremitus) . . . . longo mugitu . . . . divolvitur (diu volvitur LMGP), 5. 9.* Volvo occurs once; devolvo, twice; evolvo, three times.

incorporo (Chalcid., Lact., Amm., Aug., Prud., Claud. Mam., Cassiod.)
quibus . . . . variae animalium effigies incorporantur, 22. 12*

inflagro
nullo inflagrante halitu . . . . fit accendium, 5. 23*
Flagro is used twice; conflagro, once.
inlicito (Ennod.)
hoc mendacio inlicitant (sollicitant LMGFPN²) obvios et eludunt, 7. 31
innubilo (Firm., Aug., Zosim., Cassiod.)
orbiculi (lapillorum) . . . . rufo innubilantur (sordesco, Pliny), 53. 24. Nubilo is found once.
interundatus
hoc fulvum nigrantibus segmentis interundatum varietate adprime decet, 17. 5
invio
haud absurdum videtur . . . . parcius depasta levibus vestigiis inviare, 2. 4. Vio occurs twice.
obclaresco
Aquae quoque Sextiae illic obclaruerunt (claruerunt LMGAP), 2. 54.* Inclaresco occurs once.
obraucatus
ea (grus) ubi obraucata est succedit alia, 10. 13
occursito
si (elephanti) confertis pecoribus occursitent (occurro, Pliny), 25. 6. Cursito appears once.
perfreto
inter haec vadosa classem Romanam . . . . perfretasse, 27. 40*
praenexus
diva . . . . praenexo (obligato, Pliny) obsignatoque ore simulacrum habet, 1. 6. Necto occurs twice; adnecto, five times; innecto, twice.
protubero (Auson.)
alterum (pomum) sine mora protuberat, 32. 34
quaedam corniculorum minae protuberabant, 45. 8;* 46. 5. Extubero is used four times.
regrado (Hier., *Novell. Theod.*, *Cod. Just.*, *C.G.L.* ii. 339)
quo pacto regradati menses . . . . statuta ordinis sui tempora detinerent, 1. 45*
repatrio (Jul. Val., Ambr., Cassiod., *C.G.L.* iv. 279. 421; v. 388. 512, 609
cum multi . . . . leonibus obvii intacti repatriaverint, 27. 15
ad Pelusium repatriemus, 33. 23

subhasto (Aug., *Cod. Just.*)
(feminae) quae prae aliis specie valent subhastari volunt, 10. 4
subtercavatus (Veg.)
sic contegunt subtercavata, 2. 47. Cavo occurs once; excavo, twice.
subternatans (Isid.)
tenera ventrium subternatantes (subeuntes, Pliny) secant, 32. 26. Nato occurs twice, adnato once.
superpingo (Avien.)
pantherae . . . . minutis orbiculis superpictae, 17. 8. Pingo is found three times.
superplaudo
(aves) pinnulis superplaudunt, 2. 49
superspersus (Arnob., Plin. Val.)
(gemma) stellis puniceis superspersa (distincta, Pliny), 27. 36
albis maculis superspersa (distinguentibus, Pliny), 30. 19. Spargo is used six times; perspergo, once.
superspicio
quem (Strabonem) superspexisse (pervideo, Pliny) per centum . . . . milia passuum Varro significat, 1. 99. Aspicio occurs three times; conspicio, twice; perspicio, three times; respicio, seven times.
tabefacio[1] (Aug., Prud., *Vulg.*, Cassiod., *C.G.L.* iv. 395)
intumescit . . . . tabefactis (liquatis, Pliny) nivibus, 2. 25
monstra illa putredine tabefacta sunt, 56. 19 (beluis putrescentibus, Pliny)
vesperatus
die iam vesperato, 11. 9*

D. ADVERBS

albicanter
(hyacinthus) albicantius in aquaticum eliquescit, 30. 32
contraversum (Auson.)
contraversum (contra, Mela) laeta sunt funera, 10. 3
differenter (Ps. Apul., Hier., Aug., Hesych., Cael. Aur., Hilar.)
inseruimus et pleraque differenter congruentia, pref. 4
fragranter (*Acta SS. Rogatian. et Donatian. MM.* n. 2)
spirat fragrantius, 38. 6

[1] arefactus, calefactus, madefio, patefacio, tabefacio.

indiscretim[1] (*Cod. Theod.*)

quibus (epulis) indiscretim omnes vescuntur, 30. 10 (ut libet vesci volentibus licet, Pliny)

licito (Macr., Cassian., *Cod. Theod.*, Alc. Avit.)

eadem numinis . . . . nullus licito ingreditur, 11.8*

limo

(leones) numquam limo (limis oculis, Pliny) vident, 27. 20

mendaciter (Arnob., Hier., Aug., *Vulg.*)

manifestabitur nihil de se antiquitatem mendaciter praedicasse, 1. 87

moratim (In Sen. *Q.N.* vi. 14 recent edd. reject against the mass of MSS).

longum est, ut moratim . . . . oras legamus, 3. 1

multifarie (Hier., Cassian., *C.G.L.* v. 31. In Pliny *N.H.* 18. 54 the text is doubtful)

(Ortygia) multifarie traditur: nunc Asteria . . . . nunc . . . . Lagia vel Cynetho, 11. 19

obtunse

(crocodili) in aqua obtunsius vident, in terra acutissime, 32. 28 (hebetes oculos . . . . dicitur habere, Pliny)

occultim

(solifuga) occultim reptat, 4. 3*

partitim (Text not clear; one MS of Claud. *Cons. Stil.* 1. 30 has partitim)

nec Atticos montes partitim tacebimus, 7. 18

trivialiter (Arnob., Don., *Schol. Juv.*)

qui (lapides) sunt facie cerea abundantes trivialiter negleguntur, 5. 27

undique secus (Mart. Cap.)

non sine miraculo lucus emicat undique secus agris arentibus, 27. 46*

E. CONJUNCTIONS

protinus atque

protinus atque poma eius deciderunt, alia protuberant, 46. 5

F. WORDS DERIVED FROM THE GREEK LANGUAGE

anthracias

anthracias (in anthracitide, Pliny) coruscat velut scintillantibus stellis, 37. 23

[1] adfatim, agminatim, catervatim, contemptim, generatim, gravatim, gregatim, indiscretim, moratim, nominatim, occultim, paulatim, pectinatim, privatim, raptim, sensim, summatim.

chalcophthongos. Pliny has chalcophonos
chalcophthongos resonat ut pulsata aera, 37. 22
chamaedracon
sunt et . . . . chamaedracontes, 27. 33*
come (Cf. comes, *Peregr.* vii)
Pythonos come est in Asia locus in campus patentibus, 40. 25
corax (Isid.)
corax (corvus, Pliny) habet praesidium ad medellam natura manum porrigente, 40. 24. Occurs twice here.
embolismus (Isid.)
quos (dies) embolismos vel hyperballontas nominabant, 1. 42*
hyperballontas
(See under "embolismus" above)
hypnale
hypnale quod somno necat, 27. 31*

II. RARE WORDS

A. NOUNS

1. Nouns in *-io*, *-tio* (*-sio*), *-tus* (*-sus*), *-tura* (*-sura*), and *-ium*, denoting action or the result of an action

a) In *-io*[1]

eluvio (Cic., *C.G.L.* iv. 335; v. 289)
eluvione ossa . . . . ferunt detegi, 9. 7*

b) In *-tio* (*-sio*)

coniugatio (Cic., Apul., Tert., Jul. Val., Arnob., Ps. Tert., Chalcid., Rufin., Aug., Cassian., Alc. Avit.)
(ursi) velut humanis coniugationibus copulantur, 26. 3
discretio (Gell., Apul., Tert., Lact., Chalcid., Pallad., Symm., Avien., Amm., Aug., Paul. Nol., etc.)
caudas habent: haec sola discretio est (distinguuntur, Pliny), 27. 58
inter nobiles et ignobiles discretionem digitorum facit numerus, 52. 45
electio (Cic., Vell., Quint., Tac., Pliny the Younger, Apul., *Vulg.*, Alc. Avit.)
in regis electione non nobilitas praevalet, 53. 14
exploratio (Sen., Colum., Tac., Apul., Jul. Val., Chalcid., Aug., *Dig.*)

[1] contagio, dicio, eluvio, opinio, portio, regio, religio.

quos (fontes) Cadmus . . . . quoniam equestri exploratione deprehendisset, 7. 23*

fluctuatio (Livy, Val. Max., Sen., Aug., *Vulg.*, Fulg.)

(adfirmant) ubi (sol) ingressus leonem ortus sirios excitavit, emissis omnibus cumulis totam fluctuationem erumpere, 32. 12

gesticulatio (Val. Max., Quint., Suet., Apul.)

altera (pars corporis) gesticulationibus promptior est, altera oneri ferendo accommodatior, 1. 94*

id operantes gesticulationibus religiosis, 2. 26

inspiratio (Tert., Cypr., Chalcid., Lact., Hier., Aug., *Vulg.*, Cassian., Hilar., Ennod., Alc. Avit.)

quod (fontes) poti inspirationem facerent litterariam, 7. 23*

peraequatio (Tert., *Cod. Theod.*)

custodiendi quadrantis gratia . . . . varie intercalabatur, nec umquam tamen ad liquidum fiebat temporum peraequatio, 1. 41*

piscatio (Paulus, Serv., *Digest*)

maria piscationibus inquietant, 53. 20

praecantatio (Quint., Pelagonius, Aug., Isid.)

illud posse dicitur, ut (gemma) . . . . praecantationibus (*plerique cum Plinii libris melioribus*, praecationibus SAP^2 *cum libris bonis Isidori*) legitimis consecrata eum a quocumque gestabitur subtrahat visibus obviorum, 27. 37

sternutatio (Scribonius, Fronto, Apul., *Vulg.*, Cael. Aur.)

subolem cogitantibus sternutatio (sternuisse, Pliny) post coitus cavenda, 1. 62

c) In *-tus* (*-sus*)

accentus (Paul. Fest., Quint., Fronto, Gell., Ter. Maur., Diom., Auson., Amm., Hier., Sidon., etc.)

milvinas (tibias) quae in accentus exeunt acutissimos, 5. 19.* This particular meaning is found elsewhere before Solinus only in Fronto.

coeptus (Cic., Stat., Apul., Jul. Val., Aug., Cypr. Gall.)

(crocodili) quattuor menses a coeptu brumae inedia exigunt, 32. 28

despectus (Lucr., Stat., Tac., Suet., Tert., Arnob., etc.)

(vipera) dum despectui est, facilius nocet, 2. 32*

(frutectum) quod in crassitudinem extuberatur despectui est, 30. 30

d) In *-ium*.

exercitium (Sall. ap. Veg., Vell., Tac., Gell., Lact., Macr.)

cum maturuit ad fugam robur, exercitio docent cursu, 19. 11

2. Nouns in *-ela* and *-tela*[1]

medella (Quint., Gell., Apul., Min. Fel., Tert., Lact., Juvenc., Justinus, Auson., Amm., Hier., Paul. Nol., Prud.)

(fontes) qui medelas afferunt, 4. 6*

testiculi eius adpetuntur in usum medellarum, 13. 2; 19. 12; 27. 32;* 27. 48;* 38. 6*; 40. 24

3. Nouns in *-men* and *-mentum*, denoting the result of an action

a) In *-men*

vocamen (Lucr., Arnob.)

(tibiae) quibus a sono clariore vocamen datur, 5. 19*

Macedo . . . . vertit vocamen Macedoniamque a se dixit, 9. 11;* 27. 8;* 27. 23 (nomen, Pliny); 30. 7

b) In *-mentum*[2]

fulmentum (Varro ap. Nonius, Vitr., Cels., Amm., Sidon., Phocas, Alc. Avit.)

ut fera dum adsuetis fulmentis innititur faciat ruinam, 20. 7

indumentum (Sen., Bass. ap. Gell., Apul., Lact., etc.)

(Geloni) de hostium cutibus et sibi indumenta faciunt, 15. 3

4. Nouns in *-or*[3]

fluor (Cels., Scribonius, Apul., Nemes., Arnob.)

qui Exampaeus liquido admixtus fluori amnem vitio suo vertit, 14. 1; 18. 2; 29. 2; 32. 10; 33. 4; 39. 2;* 40. 10

5. Nouns in *-do*[4]

putredo (Apul., Cypr., Veg., Ambr., Hier., Macr., *Vulg.*, Prud.)

ictus sepium putredo sequitur, 27. 33;* 56. 19

[1] corruptela, medela, tutela, nitela.

[2] alimentum, argumentum, armentum, blandimentum, capillamentum, detrimentum, documentum, elementum, excrementum, experimentum, fermentum, fragmentum, fulmentum, fundamentum, impedimentum, incitamentum, incrementum, indumentum, lineamentum, momentum, monumentum, oblectamentum, operimentum, pigmentum, purgamentum, sacramentum, sarmentum, segmentum, temperamentum, tormentum, velamentum.

[3] amor, ardor, calor, candor, clangor, color, decor, dolor, error, fluor, fulgor, furor, horror, labor, liquor, maeror, nidor, nitor, odor, pallor, pudor, rigor, rubor, rumor, sapor, sopor, splendor, stridor, sudor, tenor, timor, tumor, umor, vapor, vigor.

[4] cupido, dulcedo, libido, ordo, putredo.

6. Nouns in *-ulum*,[1] *-bulum*,[2] *-culum*,[3] *-brum*,[4] *-crum*,[5] and *-trum*,[6] denoting instrument or means, sometimes place or result

habitaculum (Gell., Apul., Tert., Comm., Lact., Juvenc., Pallad., Optat., Priscill., Hier., Aug., *Vulg.*, Prud.)

pars etiam infima Capitolini montis habitaculum Carmentae fuit, 1. 13

ignitabulum (Paul. Fest., Macr., *C.G.L.* ii. 76)

quoniam et ignitabula ibi et ignis inventa sunt, 11. 19

obstaculum (Sen., Apul., Arnob., Firm., Avien., Amm., Aug., Prud., Claud. Mam.)

obstaculo naturalis repaguli in ipsis marginibus haeret unda, 24. 6

ut morari eam nec extentissima spatia possint nec obstacula latissima, 52. 38

offendiculum (Pliny the Younger, Tert., Cypr., Hier., Aug., Paul. Nol., *Vulg.*)

(piscator et proconsul) ita in eadem vocis inpedimenta . . . . naturalibus offendiculis congruebant, 1. 83

volutabrum (Virg., Arnob., Hier., *Vulg.*, Salv.)

hoc pingue (oleum) haeret harundinum comis de assiduo volutabro, 5. 22

nonnulla (animalia) simul confugiunt ad volutabra, 32. 38

7. Nouns in a diminutive form

glebula (Vitr., Val. Max., Scribonius, Colum., Pliny the Younger, Juv., Apul., Rufin.)

cum visos se persentiscunt, resupinati glebulas (glaeba, Pliny) pedibus attollunt, 7. 32

pulviculus (Plaut., Apul., Arnob.)

mares punctillis . . . . interlucentibus auratilis pulviculus (pulvis, Pliny) variat, 15. 28

venula (Cels., Quint., *Anthologia Lat.*, Aug., Claud. Mam.)

(lapidem) nigris venulis (venis, Pliny) adumbratum, 27. 43

[1] amiculum, iaculum, specula.

[2] fabula, ignitabulum, stabulum, venabulum, vocabulum.

[3] adminiculum, conceptaculum, curriculum, gubernaculum, habitaculum, miraculum, obstaculum, offendiculum, periculum, perpendiculum, poculum, receptaculum, spectaculum, spiraculum, vinculum.

[4] delubrum, flabrum, volutabrum.

[5] sepulcrum, simulacrum.

[6] claustrum, monstrum, rastrum.

8. Nouns in *-ia*, *-ties*, *-tas*, and *-tudo*

a) In *-ia*

discrepantia (Cic., Ps. Aug.)
ut . . . . dinosci non possent, nisi discrepantiam habitus indicaret, 1. 82

fragrantia (Val. Max., Ps. Cypr., Ambr., Hier., Rufin., *Vulg.*)
odoris autem fragrantia . . . . iucundum, 46. 4

prominentia (Vitr., Avien., Cael. Aur.)
inter quas prominentias . . . . accessum insinuati freti recipit, 2. 21
(Peloponneson) recessibus et prominentiis figurata, 7. 15
(Africa) extenta in duas prominentias (promunturium, Pliny, three times in this passage), 27. 1; 38. 11
ab Indica prominentia (promunturio, Pliny), 56. 7

b) In *-ties*

avarities (Lucr., Livy, Firm., Claud., *C.I.L.* i. 1011. 1459)
cuius (tunicae) parandae avaritie . . . . offendit C. Caesarem, 53. 29. Avaritia occurs three times.

c) In *-tas*

enormitas (Sen., Quint., Cypr., Capitol., Spart., Lact., etc.)
enormitas in serpentibus tanta est, ut 52. 33*

inmaturitas (Cic., Suet., Apul.)
carnes pauxillulas edunt, quibus . . . . de festina inmaturitate tantum rudis sanies, 26. 5

medietas (Cic.—but once only, to translate a Greek word—Apul., Tert., Arnob., Lact., Pallad., Amm., etc.)
medietas (gemmae) circuitur limite candicante, 33. 19

nativitas (Min. Fel., Tert., Ulp., Comm., Cypr., Arnob., Lact., Optat., Priscill., etc.)
feminis perinde est infausta nativitas (infausto omine, Pliny), si 1. 67

nimietas (Apul., Arnob., Pallad., Rufin., Salv., Alc. Avit., Eutr.)
ob intolerandam vectigalis nimietatem . . . . accolae eruerunt, 27. 49

opimitas (Plaut., Gell., Tert., Nonius, Amm.)
eaque tantum est opimitati mora, ut fetus decidant ante nati, 46. 5

parilitas (Gell., Apul., Tert., Arnob., Jul. Val., *Itin. Alex.*, Cassian., Salv., Sidon., Claud. Mam., etc.)

Sibyllaque appellata est de scientiae parilitate, 2. 18*

d) In *-tudo*[1]

inquietudo (Sen., Apul., Jul. Val., Lact., Amm., Hier., etc.)

inde incipiet . . . . capitis inquietudo (dolores, Pliny), 1. 62

partitudo (Plaut., Jul. Val., *Cod. Theod.*, Sulp. Sev.)

si corpusculum in marem figuretur, ... pronior partitudo (partus, Pliny) uteri, 1. 63

9. Nouns in miscellaneous formation

adluvies (Cic., Livy, Colum., Frontin., Apul.)

(balaenae) fluctus ita eructant, ut nimbosa adluvie (diluvies, Pliny) plerumque deprimant alveos, 52. 42

algus (Accius ap. Nonius, Plaut., Lucil., Lucr., Varro, Paul. Nol., Prisc.)

qui (fons) . . . . glaciali algu inhorrescat (rigentibus, Pliny), 29. 1

aquarium[2] (Cato, Val. Max., Pliny ap. Char., Oribas.)

infamis siti, altrinsecus . . . . aquario larga (inrigua aquarum, Pliny), 27. 5

commentor (Ovid, *Ilias Latina*)

Archimedes . . . . machinarius commentor, 5. 13*

Archelaus . . . . navalium etiam commentor proeliorum, 9. 14*

confinis (Paul. Fest., Mart., Lact., Aug., *Digest*)

confines Mauretaniae certo tempore lucustas terrestres legunt, 30. 8

edulium (Varro, Suet., Gell., Capitol., *Vulg.*, Cassian.)

ea (herba) si edulio fuerit nescientibus, 4. 4*

prosiciae (Tert. by emendation, Arnob. in the form praesiciae, Mart. Cap., *C.G.L.* iv. 151; v. 476. 511. Salmasius, p. 90, defends prosiciae as the correct reading)

cum prosicias intulerint, si adest deus, ... sarmenta licet viridia sponte concipiunt, 5. 23*

struix (Livius ap. Fest., Naev. ap. Serv., Plaut., Arnob., *Itala*)

(aves) hanc struicem premunt terra, 2. 47

quos (sales) . . . . ad usum aedium caementiciis nectunt struicibus, 28. 1

[1] aegritudo, altitudo, amaritudo, amplitudo, consuetudo, crassitudo, fortitudo, inquietudo, latitudo, longitudo, magnitudo, mansuetudo, multitudo, partitudo, plenitudo, pulchritudo, similitudo, solitudo, valetudo, vicissitudo.

[2] aerarium, aestuarium, aquarium, donarium, pecuaria, pomarium.

B. ADJECTIVES

1. Adjectives in *-bilis*, denoting passive qualities

perflabilis (Cic., Apul., Jul. Val., Pallad., Amm.)

Varro auctor est, perflabilem ibi terram ventis penetrantibus subitam vim spiritus . . . . revomere maria, 27. 3

sensibilis (Vitr., Sen., Apul., Lact., Cass. Fel., Ps. Aug.)

odoris autem fragrantia plus quam iucundum longeque sensibile, 46. 4

2. Adjectives in *-bundus*

exultabundus (Just.)

(fons) si insonent tibiae, exultabundus ad cantus elevatur, 5. 20*

nitibundus (Gell.)

elephanti . . . . se . . . . saxis applicant, ut pondere nitibundo attritos necent angues, 25. 12

quae causa efficit, ut (amphisbaena) capite utrimque secus nitibundo serpat, 27. 29

3. Adjectives in *-osus* and *-lentus*, denoting fullness

a) In *-osus*

caenosus (Colum., Juv., Apul., Cypr., Arnob., etc.)

nisi caenosior liquor fuerit, ... (cameli) limum excitant, 49. 11. Solinus alone has the comparative.

nubilosus (Sen., Apul., Aug., Cael. Aur.)

nec (hyacinthus) aequaliter rutilat, cum aut nubilosus est aut serenus dies, 30. 33*

obliviosus (Cic., Hor., Apul., Tert.)

(psittacus) paulo senior et obliviosus est et indocilis, 52. 44

ominosus (Pliny the Younger, Messala ap. Gell., *Schol. Lucan.*, Claud. Mam.)

Februarius quasi ominosus diis inferis deputatur, 1. 41*

populosus (Apul., Nemes., Veg., Hier., Sidon., Alc. Avit., etc.)

(insula) populosissimam continens gentem, 52. 11

undosus (Virg., Sil., Arnob., Auson., Claudianus, Aug., Paul. Nol., Dracontius, Alc. Avit., Cassiod.)

durant vestigia . . . . quibus apparet hos locos superstites undosae tempestati fuisse, 9. 9*

(puerum) cum undosior fluctus necavisset, 12. 11 (repentinae procellae fluctibus, Pliny); 22. 5;* 56. 19

b) In *-lentus*

pisculentus (Plaut., Cato ap. Nonius, *C.G.L.* v. 233. 645)
stagna pisculentissima, 4. 5*
somnulentus (Apul., Benedictus)
(alcem) somnulentam (in somno, Pliny) arbor sustinet, 20. 7

4. Adjectives in *-tus* (*-sus*), generally meaning "provided with."

hamatus[1] (Cic., Ovid, Vitr., Pliny the Younger, Lact.)
hamati (adunci, Pliny) ungues subtili aduncitate, 40. 21

5. Adjectives in *-idus*, denoting condition

fulgidus (Lucr., *Anthologia Lat.*, Arnob., Lampr., Aug., Claudianus, Dracontius, Alc. Avit.)
solis gemma percandida est ad speciem fulgidi (fulgentis, Pliny) sideris, 37. 20
percandidus (Paul. Fest., Cels.)
solis gemma percandida (candida, Pliny) est, 37. 20

6. Adjectives used rather freely in a variey of endings, meaning "belonging to," "connected with," "derived from," etc. The list is given alphabetically.

caementicius (Vitr., Javolenus, Ulp.)
quos (sales) . . . . ad usum aedium caementiciis nectunt struicibus, 28. 1
dorsualis (Apul., *Edict. imp. Diocl.*, Amm.)
aculeatae sunt pinnae dorsuales, 12. 4
fellebris (*Anthologia Lat.*, *C.G.L.*v. 69. 7)
chersydris . . . . fellebri satietate . . . . extuberatur, 2. 33*
gingrinus[2] (Paul. Fest. has the word as a noun)
hae (harundines) accommodatissimae sunt in omnem sonum tibiarum, ... sive gingrinas (tibias facias), 5. 19*
machinarius (Apul., *Cod. Theod.*, *Digest*)
Archimedes . . . . machinarius commentor fuit, 5. 13*
normalis (Manil., Quint., Balbus, Hyginus, *gromat.*)
quos (parallelos) pares in terrarum positione aequalitas normalis facit lineae, 37. 3*
ocularius (*Inscr. Grut.* 400, Val. Max., Cels., Hyginus, *fab.*)
qui (fontes) . . . . ocularias dissipant aegritudines, 4. 6*
cuius (herbae) sucus ad ocularium proficit claritatem (in claritate visus, Pliny), 24. 9

[1] auritus, cornutus, cristatus, dentatus, hamatus, oculatus.

[2] arietinus, camelinus, caninus, cervinus, crystallinus, divinus, equinus, gingrinus, hircinus, leoninus, marinus, milvinus, taurinus.

originalis (Apul., Tert., Jul. Val., Hier., Aug., Macr., *Vulg.*, *Cod. Theod.*, Cassian., Salv., Sidon., etc.)
stipato iam flumine venis originalibus, 32. 10

7. Adjectives in a diminutive termination

pauxillulus (Plaut., Gell., *C.G.L.* iv. 136. 548)
carnes pauxillulas edunt, 26. 4

perparvulus (Cic., Aurelian.)
(lapides) perparvuli fiunt scrupuli, 53. 25

prominulus (Pliny the Younger, Capitol., Mart. Cap.)
sphinges, villosae comis, mammis prominulis, 27, 59; 30. 8

8. Adjectives in miscellaneous formations

accommodus (Virg., Stat., Tert., Arnob., Lampr., Vopisc., etc.)
Galliae . . . . accommodae proventibus fructuariis, 21. 1*
terra . . . . proventui equino accommodissima est, 45. 5*

aprugnus (Plaut., Symm., Macr., Marcell.)
est et eale . . . . nigro colore, maxillis aprugnis, 52. 35. Pliny uses the form aprunus.

biforis (Virg., Ovid, Vitr., Stat., Apul., Auson., Prud.)
(aves) nidos moliuntur bifori accessu (fores binas, Pliny), 2. 48

congrex (Apul., Tert., *Pervig. Ven.*, Jul. Val., *Itin. Alex.*, Auson., Aug., Paul. Nol., Prud., Cypr. Gall.)
(aves) congreges volitant, 2. 46

convena (Plaut., Symm., Amm., Ennod.)
stipatus convenis aquis luctatur, 37. 1
serpentes undique gentium convenae . . . . illuc confluunt, 47. 2

edulis (Hor., *C.G.L.* v. 20)
hoc illis edule est. 28. 2

inlex (Plaut., Apul., Tert., Cypr., Lact., Juvenc., Ambr., Paul. Nol., Prud.)
cerastae praeferunt quadrigemina cornicula, quorum ostentatione veluti esca inlice sollicitatas aves perimunt, 27. 28

opiparus (Plaut., Paul. Fest., Apul., Jul. Val., *C.G.L.* v. 229)
fontes calidi opiparo exculti apparatu ad usus mortalium, 22. 10*
(locus) opiparis (adparatis, Mela) epulis semper refertus, 30. 10

separ (Val. Fl., Stat., Prud., *C.G.L.* v. 42. 610)
duo in Boeotia esse flumina, natura licet separi, miraculo tamen non discrepante, 7. 27

unioculus (Plaut., Accius ap. Gell., Fronto, Firm., *C.G.L.* iii. 466)
uniocula (unocula RCNH, uno oculo, Pliny) gens est, 15, 20

C. VERBS

1. Verbs derived from substantives

circulatus (Balbus, Ps. Apul., Mart. Cap., Mar. Vict., Cael. Aur., Cassiod.)

ut (amphisbaena) . . . . serpat tractibus circulatis, 27. 29

effigio (Apul., Min. Fel., Tert., Jul. Val., Chalcid., Amm., Aug., Prud., Sidon., Dracontius)

ante omnia effigiant modum capitis, pref. 7

gesticulor (Petron., Suet., Fronto.)

(simiae) gesticulatis motibus inquietae, 27. 60

ignitus (Gell., Apul., Jul. Val., Serv., Prud., Sidon., Alc. Avit., *C.G.L.* iv. 89, 246; v. 459)

solitudines, quae torrente perpetuo et sole nimio plus quam ignito numquam ab aestu vindicantur, 24. 14; 29. 1

sagitto (Curtius, Irenaeus, Justinus, Ambr., *Vulg.*, Cael. Aur.)

(cervi) obvios se praebent sagittantibus, 19. 11

vio (Quint., Apul., Florus, Jul. Val., Juvenc., *Itin. Alex.*, Amm., Ambr., *Vulg.*, Prud.)

cum ad exitium viantium . . . . flabra saeviant, 27. 39; 29. 5. Invio appears once.

2. Verbs derived from adjectives

funesto (Cic., Juv., Paul., Tert., Aug., *Cod. Theod.*)

(Essedones) nefandis funestantur inter se cibis, 15. 13

perenno (Ovid, Colum., Gell., Alc. Avit.)

gentem . . . . ultra aevi nostri terminos perennantem, 52. 28

proximo (Apul., *Vulg.*). This verb is used thirteen times, once absolutely, once with *ad* and the accusative, elsewhere with the dative. The parallels in Pliny are: appropinquo, par, proxime attingit, sequitur, accedunt, and in vicino.

Geloni ad hos proximant, 15. 3

(chamaeleontem) cutis laevitate proximantia aemulari (proxime attingit, Pliny), 30. 26

ei proximat (sequitur, Pliny) Margine regio, 48. 2

3. Verbs derived from other verbs

a) In *-to*

convento (Tert.)

externos in ea plurimos conventasse argumentum de urbibus et locis dabimus, 27. 7

ductito (Plaut., Hier.)
ortygometra dicitur quae gregem ductitat, 11. 22
edisserto (Plaut., Livy, Gell., Apul., Tert., Jul. Val., Arnob., Claud. Mam.)
multa . . . . pollentissimis ingeniis edissertata, 2. 22
gestito (Enn. ap. Gell., Plaut., Arnob., *Itin. Alex.*, Hier.)
(delphin) impositos . . . . gestitavit (portans, Pliny), 12. 9
poma non ramis tantum gestitans (fert, Pliny), 32. 34
iactito (Livy, Phaedr., Tert., Jul. Val., Amm., Hier., etc.)
quo responso adeo Antonius mitigatus est, ut deinceps nihil se habere carius . . . . iactitaret, 1. 86
obsopitus aliquantisper pro exanimi iactitatus est (fluctuatus, Pliny), 12. 9
vectito (Gell., Arnob., Max. Taur.)
(delphin) intra spatia eum Lucrini lacus vectitavit (invectus, Pliny), 12. 7; 11. 9*
Choaspes ita dulcis est, ut Persici reges . . . . aquas eius secum vectitarent (comitantur, Pliny), 38. 4; 52. 48; 56. 8
victito (Plaut., Ter., Gell., Amm., Hier.)
(Esseni) palmis victitant, 35. 9

b) In *-sco*

eliquesco (Varro)
(hyacinthus) albicantius in aquaticum eliquescit, 30. 32
persentisco (Plaut., Ter., Lucr., Apul., Dictys, Aug.)
istud etiam ipsas lynces persentiscere . . . . probatur, 2. 38; 6. 3; 7. 32; 11. 21; 17. 8

4. Verbs formed by composition

admordeo (Plaut., Virg., Prop., Sil., Ser. Samm., Jul. Val., Marcell.)
ea (herba) admorsa diurnam famem prohibet, 11. 12*
antemitto (Caes.—unless to be read as two words)
flumen transituri minimos antemittunt (praemittunt, Pliny), 25. 5. Praemitto occurs once.
arrectus (Plaut., Livy, Pelagonius)
sunt enim arrectiora quam usquam proceritas montana attolli valet, 9. 8*
compluo (impers., Varro; actively, Pelagonius, Hier., Aug., Paul. Nol., Dracontius, Eugipp., Fulg., Cassiod., *Itala*)
ita nautae prodiderunt conpluti . . . . imbre saxatili, 10. 15*

depurgo (Plaut., Cato, Vitr., Colum., Comm., Theod. Prisc., etc.)
depurgant in minium nitellas pulveris, 23. 4

difflo (Plaut., Lucil., Gell., Jul. Val., Arnob., Auson., Amm., Prud.)
cuius altaribus si qua de extis inferuntur, nec difflantur ventosis spiritibus nec pluviis diluuntur, 8. 6. Flo occurs three times; efflo, once.

dissono (Vitr., Colum., Quint., Amm., Ambr., *Vulg.*, etc.)
sideritis a contemplatione ferri nihil dissonat, 37. 23
in quantum mores populorum dissonant (dissimiles, Mela), habitus quoque discrepantissimus, 52. 19. Sono occurs six times; insono, three; persono, once; resono, once.

evaporo (Gell., Tert., Firm., Chalcid., Petr. Chrys.)
quarum calor . . . . per tempora evaporavit, 2. 54.* Vaporo occurs twice.

inaestuo (Hor., Prud., Boëth.)
quantus meridiem videt, sole inaestuat, 38. 13;* 29. 1. Aestuo is used three times; exaestuo, once.

inequito (Apul., Flor., Arnob., Macr.)
(crocodili) ita obsequuntur, ut . . . . victores suos inequitantes (equitantium, Pliny) dorso vehant, 32, 27. Equito is used once.

inorno (Tert.)
adparatus omnis sucino inornatus est, 20. 11

inrubesco (Stat., Ambr., Alc. Avit.)
haemachates sanguineis maculis inrubescit, 5. 27
Rubesco and erubesco are used once each

intervireo (Stat., Claud.)
(berylli) eximii intervirente glauci et caeruli temperamento quandam praeferunt puri maris gratiam, 52. 61. Vireo occurs once.

obsopio (Scribonius)
qua odoris novitate obsopitus (sopitus, Pliny) aliquantisper pro exanimi iactitatus est, 12. 9
(draconibus) somno sopitis (*Plinius et Isidorus*, obsitis RCNHLMG, obsopitis SAP), 30. 18. Sopio is used twice.

persentio (Virg., Apul., Min. Fel., Dictys, Aug.)
(castor) conventum dentium non prius laxet quam concrepuisse persenserit fracta ossa, 13. 2; 32. 28. Sentio is used once.

perspergo (Cato, Cic., Tac.)
(elephanti) perspersi (circumspergo, Pliny) liquore solis, 25. 2
Prusiadem urbem . . . . perspergit Hylas lacus, 42. 2*

praetermeo (Lucr., Sen., Amm., Ambr., Claudianus, *C.G.L.* iv. 154. 552)

ut (Nilus) vix eas (insulas) dierum quinque cursu praetermeet (travolet, Pliny), 32. 6. Meo occurs once; permeo, once; transmeo, twice.

seiugo (Cic., Apul.)

partitiones quae specialiter antea seiugabantur, ... factae sunt corpus unum, 9. 1

superlabor (Livy, Sen., Aug., Sidon., Ven. Fort.)

solum inferiore licet libra depressum numquam accessu freti superlabitur, 24. 6. Labor occurs twice; collabor, dilabor, praelabor and subterlabor, once each

D. ADVERBS

adaeque (Plaut., Livy, Fronto, Apul., Charisius, etc.)

adaeque similis (non differt, Pliny), 52. 54

agminatim (Apul., Amm.)

oberrant agminatim (gregatim, Pliny), 25. 4

aliquantisper (Caecil. ap. Nonius, Plaut., Ter., Quadrig., Gell., Apul., Flor., Justinus, *Paneg.*, etc.)

aliquantisper pro exanimi iactitatus est, 12. 9; 12, 4; 27, 11;* 46. 2; 52. 3

altrinsecus (Plaut., Apul., *Paneg.*, Capitol., Trebellius)

altrinsecus qua septemtrionem patitur aquario larga, 27. 5

clanculo (Apul., Tert., Zeno, Veg., Amm., Aug.)

clanculo revertuntur, 7. 29

eapropter (Ter., Lucr., Colum., Calpurnius, Pompon., Symm., Amm.)

quos ludos eapropter institutos ferunt, quod . . . . , 7. 14

eapropter . . . . degeneres habentur, 30. 3; 35. 6

gravatim (Lucr., Livy)

(taurum) absumpsit solus non gravatim, 1. 76*

inpudice (Sen., Tert., Eutr.)

Dianam qui ad Camerinam fluit si habitus inpudice hauserit, non coibunt in corpus unum latex vineus et latex aquae, 5. 16*

introversus (Lucil.—in the form introvorsus—Varro, Petron., Mart. Cap.)

Cappadocia . . . . introversus (introrsus, Pliny) recedit, 45. 1

merace (Cels., Scribonius, Sidon.)

superficies eius probatur, si meracius rubeat, 33. 18

meracius suffunditur cocci rubore, 52. 59

mystice (Tert., Spart., Serv., Ambr., Aug., Mar. Vict.)

delubra . . . . mystice thalamos nominant, 32. 19

principaliter (Sen., Pliny the Younger, Cypr., Arnob., etc.)
ad locorum commemorationem stilus dirigendus est atque adeo principaliter in Italiam, 2. 1*
(interna eius) principaliter leones tenent, 27. 12
properato (Tac.)
(tradunt armenta) ubi eas (pantheras) persentiscant properato convenire, 17. 8
pudice (Plaut., Ter., Catull., Pliny the Younger, Apul.)
chalcophthongos resonat ut pulsata aera: pudice habitus servat vocis claritatem, 37. 22
sempiterno (Cato ap. Char., Vitr., Petron.)
tenacibus foliis sempiterno (perpetua, Pliny) inumbrantur, 35. 5
sepulcrum, ad quod sempiterno . . . . aves advolant, 40. 19
sparsim (Gell., Apul., Lact.)
ibi, ut obvia sparsim (passim RCNHA) notemus, arces Tarentinae, 2. 22*
tenaciter (Ovid, Val. Max., Apul., Amm., Aug., Macr.)
(sagda) carinis . . . . tenaciter adcorporatur, 37. 8
citius discit et retinet tenacius, 52. 44
trifariam (Livy, Suet., Apul., Ps. Apul., Diom., Dosith., Oros.)
quorum trifariam genus scinditur, 27. 13
undiqueversum (Gell., Apul., Justinus, Aug., Boëth.)
(solitudo) quae . . . . undiqueversum circumfusa est, 48. 2
(aves) catervatim coire et undiqueversum, 40. 19
utrimque secus (Cato, Lucil., Lucr., Apul., Mart. Cap.)
quae causa efficit, ut capite utrimque secus nitibundo serpat, 27. 29
(lapis) in mucronem sexangulum utrimque secus (e duabus contrariis partibus, Pliny) leviter turbinatus, 52. 54

E. CONJUNCTIONS

quantisper (Pompon. ap. Nonius, *C.G.L.* ii. 166)
qui (frutices) quantisper fuerint in aquarum profundis, fluxi sunt tactu prope carnulento, 2. 41

F. WORDS DERIVED FROM THE GREEK LANGUAGE

ammodytes (Lucan., Jul. Val., Pol. Silv.)
sunt et ammodytae, est et cenchris, 27. 33*
sirpe (Plaut.)
sirpe gignitur odoratis radicibus, 27. 48
syrma (Sen., Mart., Juv., Vopisc., Paul. Nol., Prud., etc.)
cultu rex dissimili a ceteris vestitur syrmate, 53. 17

zodiacus (Hyginus, *astron.*, Chalcid., Hier., Mart. Cap., Sidon.)
quandoquidem appareret solis meatum . . . . zodiacum conficere decursum, 1. 39*

III. WORDS USED IN NEW OR UNUSUAL MEANINGS

A. NOUNS

Arbitratus, "power, sway," of a people, not of individuals (Plaut., *Lex. repet.* in *C.I.L.* i. 198). utraque insula in Romanum arbitratum redacta . . . . facta provincia est, 5. 1.* For the regular meaning see 1. 80.

Brattea, "glitter," figuratively. (libro) si animum propius intenderis, velut fermentum cognitionis magis ei inesse quam bratteas eloquentiae deprehendes, pref. 2. The literal meaning appears in 37. 13 (=Pliny).

Cadaver, of a part of the body (Sen.). cadaver manum factam, 5. 4*

Civitas, "city," in all four cases. urbem istam . . . . Carthadam dixit, quod Phoenicum ore exprimit civitatem novam, 27. 10;* 27. 8;* 27. 54 (oppidum, Pliny); 40. 12. Solinus uses urbs fifty-six times, oppidum fifty-eight times.

Coitio, of sexual intercourse (Lact., Schol. Juv., Macr., *Cod. Theod.*, Eustath.). inventumque est, ut desiderium eis (equis) coitionis quadam castratione execaretur, 49. 12. Note the use of coitus in the next line for variety alone.

Concinnitas, "brevitas dicendi." (liber) ita moderate repressus, ut nec prodiga sit in eo copia nec damnosa concinnitas, pref. 2; si Indicis urbibus aut nationibus resistamus, egrediemur repromissae concinnitatis modum, 54. 1.

Congressio, a "hostile meeting, attack" (Quadrig. ap. Gell., Tert., Cypr., Arnob., *Paneg.*, etc.). qui (gladiator) omnes adversarios levi tactu ac securis congressionibus vicerit, 1. 75.

Continentia, "proximity," (Macr.). in hac continentia Opuntius sinus, 7. 26.

Conventus, a "coming together" of inanimate objects (Liv. Andr., Lucr., Sen., Apul., Ulp., Cael. Aur., Claud. Mam.). animal morsu potentissimum, adeo ut, cum hominem invaserit, conventum dentium non . . . . laxet (non . . . . morsus resolvit, Pliny), 13. 2.

Dies occurs in several passages worthy of note. (Scipio) natus est auspicatior . . . . quod excisus utero in diem venerat, 1. 68. cognito quis obisset diem (supremum diem, Pliny, who, however, has diem alone

in 2. 248), 1. 119. solifuga dicta quod diem fugiat, 4. 3 (for the same force see Pliny, 33. 70: multis mensibus non cernitur dies). in diem victum arbores sumministrant, 16. 3* (Livy 22. 40. 8 has a similar use of dies). (ursae) egressae in diem liberum tantam patiuntur insolentiam lucis, ut putes obsitas caecitate, 26. 6. (bos) necatur, ne diem longius trahat quam licebit, 32. 18. descensus in eum (specum) per duo milia et quingentos passus non sine largo die, 38. 8 (cf. Mela: unus in eum descensus est . . . . per amoenas umbras et opaca silvae). legimus plurimos matutinis diebus (omnibus diebus matutinis, Pliny) cervinam carnem degustare solitos sine febribus longaevos fuisse, 19. 17. As to the gender of dies, Solinus adheres to classical usage, the masculine being mostly used. The feminine cases are: 1. 35;* 1. 76;* 1. 104 (omitted in the parallel passage of the Pliny MSS, but inserted as uno die by Mayhoff in his last edition, in the preceding edition as una die); 16. 3 (una die, Pliny); 32. 20 (eodem die, Pliny); 40. 4.*

Digestio, "digestion" (Quint., Aug., Macr., etc.). si digestio non est insecuta, cibationi superponunt diem, 27. 13.

Ductus, "region." hos terrarum ductus excipit Media, 46. 4. universi eius ductus dumtaxat ab illa terrarum parte Laxates fluvius secat fines, 49. 5.

Elephantia, a "serpent" (Isid. from Solinus). est et cenchris, elephantiae, 27. 33.*

Fermentum, used figuratively (cf. brattea, above). (libro) si animum propius intenderis, velut fermentum cognitionis magis ei inesse quam bratteas eloquentiae deprehendes, pref. 2. Cf. Juv. 3. 188: accipe et istud Fermentum tibi habe.

Fovea, "den." in iisdem licet foveis (secessus in specus, Pliny), 26. 4. praestantissimi audacia viri explorant anguium foveas et receptus, 30. 17.

Frutectum, a "shrub." hunc parandrum adfirmant . . . . fieri adsimilem cuicumque rei proximaverit, sive illa saxo alba sit, seu frutecto virens, 30. 25 (colorem omnium arborum fruticum florum locorumque reddit, Pliny). id frutectum (frutex, Pliny) situ brevi nascitur, 30. 30. Frutex occurs in Solinus five times, always in the plural.

Gemini, "testicles" (Amm.). (fiber) cum urgeri se intellegit, ne captus prosit, ipse geminos suos devorat, 13. 2.

Gens, "region, territory" (Nep., Arnob.). ostia Oxi fluminis Hyrcani habent, gens silvis aspera, 17. 4.

Homo, "life on earth." cum maritus homine decesserit, 52. 32.* Cf. ab hominibus ereptus est, *Dig.* 31. 1. 58.

Instantia, "earnestness" (Pliny the Younger, Apul., Amm., *Dig.*). alter (dux) agmen anteit alter insequitur: ille ut ductu certum iter dirigat, hic ut instantia urgeat tarditatem, 2. 46.

Insultatio, a "leaping over." quidam populi adeo proceri, ut elephantos velut equos facillima insultatione transiliant, 52. 20.

Iter for via. si (elephanti) confertis pecoribus occursitent, itinera sibi . . . . faciunt, 25. 6.

Latifundium, "territory." omne autem latifundium quod inter Aegyptum Aethiopiam Libyamque diffunditur . . . . varium implevit simiarum genus, 27. 55. adeo ut in toto illo latifundio (tractu, Pliny) vitibus sola (Margine regio) gaudeat, 48. 2.

Meatus (cf. Salmasius' note: quid 'meatum' hic vocet, sane nescio: illud scio, eum nugari). Aethiopicis lupis proprium est, quod in saliendo ita nisus habent alitis, ut non magis proficiant cursu quam meatu, 30. 27 (velox saltu, Pliny).

Pars, "region." in parte (tractum, Pliny), quam Aroteres Scythae (tenuerunt), 10. 11. solis flagrantia maxima partis istius ferunt humano generi inaccessa, 56. 8.

Pes, "territory" (Sen., Auson.). Meliboea in hoc pede conputatur, 8. 7. omnis Africa a Zeugitano pede (regio, Pliny) incipit, 27. 1.

Pilus, "hair" in a collective sense. Three examples occur, of which one is taken from Pliny. Indicis tauris . . . . pilus in contrarium versus (pilo in contrarium verso, Pliny), 52. 36; 30. 26; 33. 3.

Plebes, used of animals and things (cf. Columella and Prudentius, who use the word to designate the working bees in contrast to the queen). hi quos creant pardi in plebe remanent, 27. 13. plebes (genera, Pliny) simiarum in his (lucis) est, 27. 56. eos vero, qui crystallis similes capillamentis intercurrentibus obscurantur . . . . , scientissimi lapidum plebi dederunt, 52. 63.

Pontificium, the "right, unrestrained authority" to do anything (Gell., Arnob., Symm., *Cod. Theod.*, Hilar.). (virgines) quoniam perfidia hospitum non inlibatae revenissent, devotionis quam peregre prosequebantur pontificium mox intra fines suos receperunt, 16. 6.

Positio, apparently, "form, shape." aetites et fulvus et tereti positione alterum lapidem intrinsecus cohibens, 37. 14. In these few words Solinus tries to take the essence of a half-page in Pliny, whose subrutilum and in alvo habentem durum lapidem are easily identified. The phrase "tereti positione" seems to come from Pliny's statements that these stones are round, his expressions being, when speaking of one of four

kinds, amplior tamen atque dilatatus; ceteris enim globosa facies, and, of another kind, candidus et rotundus.

Praeconium, "that which excites praise." (parens) donatus filiae in memoriam tanti praeconii reservatus est, 1. 125. (Callirrhoe) ex ipso aquarum praeconio (gloriam, Pliny) sic vocatus, 35. 4.

Propositum, "manner of life" (Vell., Phaedr., Sen., Juv.). (Heraclitus et Diogenes) adversus omnem dolorem vel misericordiam uniformi duravere proposito, 1. 73.

Scrupulus, a "small, sharp stone." galactites, qui scrupulus ipse ater si teratur, reddit sucum album ad lactis saporem, 7. 4. cum contra medium alveum adventasse se sciunt, scrupulorum (lapillos, Pliny) sarcina pedes liberant, 10. 14. The other examples are 3. 5; 37. 14; 53. 25.

Situs. Solinus uses this word three times with unusual force. The first time it means "region," as used earlier by Pliny only. quorum meminisse ita visum est, ut inclitos terrarum situs et insignes tractus maris, servata orbis distinctione, suo quaeque ordine redderemus, pref. 3. In the other two cases the reference is to altitude. putris soli faciem aura mutat et minimo licet vento tantam diversitatem flatus efficit, ut subinde perversis sitibus locorum nulla indicia agnitioni relinquantur, cum modo quae fuerant tumulis ardua in valles residunt, modo quae vallibus pressa coitu pulveris aggerantur, 27. 38. id frutectum situ brevi nascitur, ramo humili et represso, numquam ultra duas ulnas altitudinis, 30. 30 (ipse frutex duum cubitum altitudine, Pliny). Compare with this the well-known passage in Horace, 3. 30. 2: Exegi monumentum aere perennius Regalique situ pyramidum altius.

Specula, "outlook" (Vopisc.). talis e Cassio specula est, ut . . . . , 36. 3; 5. 12.*

Supellex, probably used as a circumlocution for tergum. (pantherae) minutis orbiculis superpictae, ita ut oculatis ex fulvo circulis vel caerula vel alba distinguatur tergi supellex, 17. 8.

Suprema, "remains, ashes," of a corpse (Amm.). testantur molem etiam Orestis suprema (corpus, Pliny), cuius ossa . . . . discimus implesse longitudinem cubitorum septem, 1. 90. (Bucephali) merito effectum, ut defuncto in India exequias rex duceret et supremis sepulcrum daret, 45. 9; 1. 119; 9. 15.*

Vir, "mate" of animals (Virg., Ovid, Mart.). (equae) sitientes viros aurarum spiritu maritantur, 23. 7.

Virgultum, apparently the "stem and branches" of a plant, as opposed to the roots; elsewhere the word is used as a collective plural,

"shrub, bush, thicket." sirpe gignitur odoratis radicibus, virgulto herbido magis quam arbusto, 27. 48.

B. ADJECTIVES

Comati, used of animals. (Aethiopici lupi) bruma comati (iubati SA, hirti, Pliny) sunt, 30. 27.

Contraversus (controversus), "lying opposite, turned against" (Aur. Vict., Amm., Macr.). (Africa) promunturio Apollinis Sardiniae contraversa (contro- LMGAP,[1] adversum Pliny), 27. 1. (fontis) aquae caelesti vertigine mutant qualitatem, quamvis contraversa (contro- CSAP) siderum disciplina, 29. 3. quo inpensius controversi spiritus repugnaverint (ventorum flatibus), 32. 10.

Incomprehensibilis, "that cannot be seized, overtaken" (Colum., Tert.). (alces) in illo rigore poplitum incomprehensibili fuga pollet, 20. 7.

Lutulentus, "muddy," literally (Hor., Ovid, Mart.). (cameli) lutulentas aquas captant, puras refugiunt, 49. 11.

Milvinus, used to designate a kind of flute (Paul. Fest., as a noun). milvinas (tibias) quae in accentus exeunt acutissimos, 5. 19.*

Oculatus, "eye-shaped." (pantherae) superpictae, ita ut oculatis ex fulvo circulis vel caerula vel alba distinguatur tergi supellex, 17. 8 (pantheris in candido breves macularum oculi, Pliny).

Pedaneus, a "foot" in size (Pallad.). rarum est pedaneos (ramulos) deprehendi, 2. 41.

Posticus, "hind," of feet. (ursi) interdum posticis pedibus insistunt, 26. 7.

Spiritalis, "pertaining to the spirit" (Tert. and other eccl. writers), sicut ergo in corporibus nostris commercia sunt spiritalia, 23. 21.

C. VERBS

Acuo, "to make sharp, shrill" (Stat., Don., Macr.). (metus vocem) non solum acuit, sed etiam si numquam fuerit extorquet, 1. 111.*

Adspiro, "to wash." Tanatus insula adspiratur freto Gallico, 22. 8.*

Ago, with nuptias (Tert.). Compare ago with nuptiae secretum in Jul. Val., and with coniugium in Greg. Tur.; cum nuptias ageret, 9. 17.*

Antiquo, for obsolefacio, is found before Solinus only in Charisius. Celaenae, quae antiquato priore nomine (ante appellatam Celaenas, Pliny) in Apameam transiere, 40. 7.

Claudo. No parallels are at hand for the following use: omnis ambitus huius insulae clauditur stadiorum tribus milibus, 5. 27.*

Decoquo, "to diminish, lessen." leaenae fetu primo catulos quinque edunt, deinde per singulos numerum decoquunt annis insequentibus, 27. 17 (parere quinque catulos ac per annos singulis minus, Pliny).

Depasco=colligo. hoc collectaneum (aquae) depascitur (deparcitur N[H]S[1]A, departitur *Leid.*, depacitur S[2]), ut sufficiat usui ubi defecerint scaturrigines, 4. 5.*

Egredior, "to last, continue beyond." ut messis nec ortum solis anticipet nec egrediatur occasum, 30. 31.

Excito, used in several transferred meanings, of which the following may be noted: hanc struicem premunt terra quam egesserant cum puteos excitarent (excavarent, Pliny), 2. 47. quod (cornu) subinde attritum cautibus in mucronem excitat, 30. 21 (cornu ad saxa limato, Pliny). (magi) ex ea lunares motus excitari putant, 37. 19.

Excludo, "to carve out" (*Peregr.* 8. 2). excluduntur ex illis multa gestamina, 2. 41; illinc excluduntur signa ad facies hominum vel deorum, 5. 19. Compare the author's article, "Some Rare Meanings of *Excludo*," in *Classical Philology*, XIII (1918), 401.

Exemptus, for defunctus. (Alexandro) exempto, Perdiccae primo data copia amplissimae potestatis indupiscundae, 9. 17;* 9. 20;* 10. 3.

Expositus, for natus. inde est quod gravidas suas servant, ut expositos (natos, Pliny) mares, si qua facultas fuerit, truncatos mordicus privent testibus, 27. 27.

Extubero, used actively (Sen., Amm.). (anguis) se uberibus innectit, ... fellebri satietate ultimo extuberatur, 2. 33;* 27. 32;* 30. 30; codices in orbem spatio sexaginta passuum extuberantur (ut sexaginta passus pleraeque orbe colligant, Pliny), 52. 47.

Exulo, "to be far removed from, be unacquainted with." Atlantes ab humano ritu prorsus exulant (degeneres sunt, Pliny), 31. 2.

Frustror, "to escape from" (Livy). frustratus vincula, 1. 8;* 11. 22.

Impleo, "to resemble." Plancum Rubrius . . . . sic implevit, ut et ipse Plancus a populo vocaretur, 1. 81 (cf. Pliny, *Epist.* 8. 13. 1: vides, quem sequi, cuius debeas inplere vestigia).

Ingurgito, "to immerse" (Lact.). quantamque sui partem ingurgitaverit (gurgiti intimaverit LMGP[1]), tantam perditum vadit, 5. 4.*

Inhorresco, "to shake, shiver," with cold (Ovid, Apul.). (fons) qui . . . . interdum glaciali algu inhorrescat, 29. 1.

Inlicio, in a good sense (Varro, Paul. Petric.). delphina puer fragmentis panis primo inlexit (adlexisset, Pliny), 12. 7. (gemma) hac suavitate oculos afficit, visum inlicit, 33. 23.

Interluceo, "to shine at intervals" (Livy, Tac., Quint., Alc. Avit.). mares punctillis ad gratiam interlucentibus auratilis pulviculus variat (punctis conlucet, Pliny), 15. 28. (avium) pennae per obscurum emicant et interlucent (conluceant, Pliny), 20. 3.

Intexo, "to cover with cobwebs." vis tamen ne defuncto quidem deest. denique basilisci reliquias . . . . Pergameni conparaverunt, ut aedem Apellis manu insignem nec araneae intexerent nec alites involarent, 27. 53.*

Intimo, "to empty" (Apul., Tert., Amm.). inde usque dum mari intimatur, Nili nomen tenet, 32, 16. For the transitive meaning see under ingurgito above.

Invito, "to conduct, admit." Marius . . . . factis manu fossis invitavit mare, 2. 53.*

Lineo, in Pass. Part., "striped" (Isid. from Solinus). (serpens) alba quasi mitrula lineatus caput, 27. 51.

Mancipo, "to seize, catch." ita (alces) capitur; alioquin difficile est eam mancipari, 20. 7.

Oblimo, "to confuse" (Claudianus). nomina Graeci permiscuerunt, ut dum aliis alia inferunt, paene oblimaverint universa, 11. 3.*

Opimo, "to make fruitful." (Euphrates) Mesopotamiam opimat (inundat, Pliny) inundationis annuae excessibus, 37. 2.

Percolo, "to honor greatly" (Plaut., Tac., Apul., Aur. Vict.). deos percolunt, 22. 7.*

Praepondero, "to force down" by weight. accidit enim noctibus, ut (aves) vela incidant et praeponderatis sinibus alveos vergant, 11. 21.

Prosilio. Later writers sometimes use salire in composition with a force much like ire. ad Capitolium quadriga prosilivit (cucurrisse, Pliny), 45. 15. Compare 10. 3: insiliunt defunctorum rogos.

Recolo, "to enumerate." (Xerxes) ibi recoluit (dinumeravit, Pliny) militis sui numerum, 10. 11.

Vindico, "to divide." Hellespontus stringitur in stadia septem, quibus ab Europa Asiaticam plagam vindicat (dividens, Pliny), 10. 21.

D. ADVERBS

Gentiliter, "in the manner or language" of a country (Comm., Cypr., Jul. Val., *Vulg.*). (Cretes Dianam) Britomartem gentiliter nominantes, 11. 8.* quod sucinum Germani gentiliter vocant glaesum, 20. 9.

Invicem, "on the other hand." memoriam metus perimit; invicem (contra AP[1]) vocis interdum est incitamentum, 1. 111.*

Plurifariam, "in many ways" (Apul., Ulp.). pro gentium ac linguarum varietate plurifariam nominatus, 38. 12.

IV. GENERAL REMARKS

Ac and atque each have two parallels in Pliny. Ac propterea is a favorite expression with Solinus, occurring seven times. Ac si quando appears four times. Solinus uses ac si once, but not=as if.

Ad instar (cf. *ALL* ii. 590) appears three times, but instar never occurs alone. ossa . . . . ad instar quae sunt e corporibus humanis, 9, 7;* hunc ad instar (vice, Pliny) colunt numinis, 32. 17; ad instar (modo, Pliny) Aegyptii amnis terras contegens, 37. 2.

Adversus occurs eight times, contra sixteen times.

Aliquando and interdum are used as follows: aliquando once, aliquando . . . . aliquando none, interdum nine times, interdum . . . . interdum twice.

Alter may be used where under normal usage alius would appear. Pliny may have alius, too. nec alter excellentium virorum bustis apud Macedonas priscos dabatur locus, 9. 12;* 10. 20; 15. 24; 27. 60; 33. 19; 52. 56. In one passage alter alius is used: quem (scrupulum) post Nilum Achelous dat nec alter alius, 7. 4.

At is in Solinus mostly a particle of transition or continuation, often standing at the beginning of an excerpt. It may stand in a sort of correlation with deinde or primo. ingenia Asiatica inclita per gentes fuere. poetae Anacreon, inde Mimnermus . . . . deinde . . . . deinde . . . . at historiae conditores Xanthus, Hecataeus, 40. 6. primo pigre fluit non suo nomine: at cum fines Medorum invectus est, Tigris statim dicitur, 37. 5.

Aut and vel are not distinguished: seu . . . . sive . . . . seu . . . . sive . . . . aut . . . . aut . . . . vel . . . . vel . . . . -ve, 5. 19.

Capesso is used like capio with a noun: principium capessemus, pref. 7.

Capio is used with a noun as the equivalent of a verb alone: in aere capiunt escas (in volatu pascitur, Pliny), 10. 19; cibum capiunt (vesci, Pliny), 27. 13. Capio occurs forty-five times.

Competens and patens are used in an analytical sense: unde competens hoc loco duco super hominis generatione tractare, 1. 53; urbs est sexaginta milia passuum circuitu patens (amplexa, Pliny), 56, 2.

Denique introduces (1) the result of a general statement, almost= igitur, ita fit: luctuosa sunt puerperia, denique recens natum fletu parens excipit, 10. 2, etc.; (2) an illustration, much like nam or enim:

Himeraeum caelestes mutant plagae: amarus denique est, dum in aquilonem fluit, 5. 17, etc.; (3) an illustration, "exempli gratia": dominos aequaliter omnes canes diligunt, sicut exemplis patet. in Epiro denique domini percussorem in coetu agnitum latratu canis prodidit, 15. 8, etc. Sometimes the illustration goes back not to the preceding sentence, but to the second or even the third before, as in 27. 40 and 56. 12. Again, there may be a more or less pronounced break in the logic, as in 32. 19 and 45. 13. The illustration may be the exception to the previous statement: Italia . . . . a serpentibus non penitus libera est. denique Amunclas . . . . serpentes fugavere, 2. 32; 27. 40. In one passage where there is but one illustration to be given the word really means "namely": sed fides alia est, illa denique quod et vident plurimum, 30. 6. Denique is used twenty-three times, but it never means "finally, at last." Mela does not use denique; Pliny has twelve examples, but none in a parallel passage.

Edo, "to eat," never comes from a parallel passage of Pliny, who uses vescor, gusto, cibis utor, and in cibatu habeo. Solinus uses edo ten times, vescor four, mando four, manduco none, comedo none, gusto two (once from Pliny), ceno none, prando none.

Edo, "to bring forth," has a Pliny parallel in only two cases; elsewhere Pliny may have gigno, pario, enitor, or dedo in a parallel passage.

Eo is used in the following forms: eunt, eamus, and eant. No monosyllabic forms occur. Instead of the third singular Solinus uses vadit (three times). Ambulo is used once; meo is used of rivers twice, of birds (cf. meatus, 30. 27) once; gradior appears twice.

Ergo has no parallels in Pliny. It occurs seven times at the beginning of an excerpt with transitional force. Eight times it stands in the first place, fifteen times in the second.

Extimus is preferred over extremus, which occurs only once.

Facio is used (1) with a noun, as the equivalent of a verb alone: decimus mensis maturum facit partum (pariunt catulos decimo mense, Pliny), 12. 4; indumenta faciunt (velant, Mela), 15. 3; 1. 55; 5. 23;* 32. 36; 37. 3 (cf. 22. 9); 43. 1; 46. 1; (2) with an adjective, equivalent to a verb: beatas magis fieri (ad beatiora transire, Pliny), 10. 2; fit umore sicca (siccare, Pliny), 32. 35; (3) as an equivalent of est: fit pleniluniis auctior aegritudo (plurimum languoris *sc. est*, Pliny), 1. 64; 9. 3; (4) in place of a verb in *-sco:* lapides fiunt (lapidescere, Pliny), 2. 41; canos ilico fieri (confestim canescere, Pliny), 2. 41; (5) with cum: hic est qui sentit auras et cum caelo facit, 30, 33 (cf. Prop. 3. 1. 19:

non faciet capiti dura corona meo, and Ovid *Her.* 16. 189: ad talem formam non facit iste locus). Facio occurs 118 times.

Fere is used once, ferme fourteen times.

Forsitan and fortasse do not occur.

Frequenter vs. saepe. Saepe shows no tendency to disappear in Solinus: it occurs seven times, while frequenter occurs only six times.

Habeo occurs (1) with a participle: de homine satis dictum habeo, 2. 1: ceteras Didymen Eriphusam Phoenicusam Euonymon quoniam similes sunt dictas habemus, 6. 3; (2) with a noun, the expression being equivalent to a verb: nec habet potentiam (nec idem pollere, Pliny), 2. 36; (3) as an equivalent of est: avem noctuam Creta non habet (in Creta non esse, Pliny), 11. 14; 11. 15; 11. 23; 12. 3; 12. 4; 25. 2; 27. 34; linguas non habere (inesse, Pliny), 40. 25; 53. 7; (4) as an analytical, for a simple expression: a Lacinio auspicatus in Acroceraunio metas habet (incipit . . . . finitur, Pliny), 2. 24; serpentem non habet (serpentes fugat, Pliny), 23. 11, etc. Habeo occurs 138 times.

Hic, is, ille, ipse, idem, and iste are used in Solinus with some interesting features. The number of occurrences is as follows: hic 339, is 311, ille 119, ipse 92, idem 76, iste 46; the percentages are 34 per cent, 32 per cent, 12 per cent, 9 per cent, 8 per cent, 5 per cent. The figures for the corresponding passages in Pliny are: hic 208, is 340, ille 55, ipse 105, idem 105, iste 0 (Pliny uses iste, however, elsewhere). The percentages are: 27 per cent, 43 per cent, 7 per cent, 10 per cent, 13 per cent. The Solinus figures almost coincide, curiously enough, with those of the tragic poets, as compiled by Meader, *The Latin Pronoun*, New York, 1901, page 13: hic 33 per cent, is 30 per cent, ille 16 per cent, ipse 10 per cent, iste 6 per cent, idem 5 per cent. Hic is a favorite word with Solinus in introducing an excerpt, where Pliny has a relative clause, though he often, like Pliny, uses idem for the same purpose.

The use of these words varies with the forms. The most striking feature is Solinus' avoidance of the nominative singular is; it occurs only twice, once as a substantive isque, 43. 15, where Pliny has ille and once, 25. 14, as an adjective, taken over from Pliny. Idem and ipse gain at the expense of is (is 4 per cent, idem 24 per cent, ipse 26 per cent, hic 31 per cent, ille 11 per cent, iste 4 per cent). In the feminine nominative the stronger ea makes a gain; the percentages are: haec 31 per cent, eadem 12 per cent, illa 10½ per cent, ea 25 per cent, ista 1 per cent, ipsa 20½ per cent. The neuter forms give the following: hoc 45 per cent, idem 0 per cent, illud 20 per cent, id 32 per cent, istud 0 per cent, ipsum

3 per cent. Hoc est occurs three times (once from Pliny); the vulgar id est occurs nine times (once where Pliny has hoc est). According to Meader, page 58, Pliny *N.H.* Books 2, 3, 6–15, 23–30 has hoc est thirty-nine times and id est twenty times. For id est vs. hoc est see Löfstedt, *Zur Peregrinatio*, page 91. Illud in nine of the fifteen occurrences is followed by quod.

The more striking variations for the other cases are as follows: eius 60 per cent, huius 15 per cent; ei (dat.) 44 per cent, huic 22 per cent, illi 22 per cent; hunc, etc., 42 per cent, eum, etc., 33 per cent. Ad id does not occur, ad hoc occurs once, ob id occurs three times (twice taken from Pliny), ob hoc occurs once (unde, Pliny). According to Meader, page 76, Pliny *N.H.* Books 2, 3, 6–15, 23–30 has ob id over fifty times, ob hoc fifteen times. In the ablative singular, the percentages of the accusative are reversed: hoc, etc., 33 per cent, eo 42 per cent. The nominative plural forms are relatively rare: for the masculine 37½ per cent of the occurrences are hi, 20 per cent, ipse, 17½ per cent each are iidem and ille. Ii, eaedem, and illae do not occur. In the genitive plural masculine eleven of the seventeen cases are eorum, two each horum and ipsorum, one illorum; in the feminine only harum (two) and earum (eight) occur. In the accusative 37 per cent of the masculine forms are hos, 46 per cent eos; of the feminines 30 per cent are has, 33 per cent eas; of the neuters 50 per cent are haec, 25 per cent ea. Of the forty-three cases of the ablative plural his occurs twenty times, iisdem eight, illis and ipsis, seven each, iis two, istis three.

The tendency to avoid the weaker forms of is is obvious; sometimes *-que* is added to strengthen the form (*-que* is added to id twelve times, eos three times, once each to is, ea, eum, eo, ea, ipsum, eadem.

Almost half the cases of hic are adjectives; it precedes its noun 127 times and follows eighteen times (huius precedes only three times, follows nine times). Solinus changes Pliny's is to hic three times, idem to hic once. Ille . . . . hic occurs twice, illae . . . . hi once, haec . . . . illa once. The following combinations are found: hunc eundem two, hoc idem two, hos eosdem one, has easdem two.

The use of is as an adjective is rare: is one, ea three, id four, eius three (out of a total of seventy-nine cases, two being from Pliny), eum one, ea eleven (ex ea parte, etc., where Pliny and Mela often use ibi), ea (neuter accusative) one. Is always precedes its noun. Solinus once changes Pliny's hic to is, once ipse to is. Eo occurs once with the comparative adverb as a correlative to quo. Hoc does not occur in this use.

Except in the nominative case the forms of idem are, with two or three exceptions, adjectives. They always precede the noun. Iidem, iili, and eadem illa (neuter accusative) occur once each. Once (1. 10) idem is practically equivalent to ipse.

Iste is used substantively eight times. As an adjective it precedes its noun eight times (five times in prepositional phrases) and follows thirty times. Solinus substitutes iste for Pliny's is three times, for ibi several times, for ille once; once it stands for Pliny's quae diximus. Illi . . . . isti occurs once. There is no case where it is a pronoun of the second person.

One-third of the cases of ille are adjectival. It follows its noun twenty-two times and precedes seventeen times (five times in prepositional phrases, six times with an adjective modifier). Ille represents Pliny's is five times.

About half of the cases of ipse are adjectival. It precedes its noun twenty-one times (seven times in prepositional phrases, three times along with a genitive modifier) and follows twenty-three times. Solinus substitutes ipse for Pliny's is several times.

Hinc, ubi, and unde are used for hic, ibi, and ubi, respectively. hic primum inventa comoedia; hic et cavillatio mimica in scaena stetit; hinc domo Archimedes qui . . . . machinarius commentor fuit; hinc Lais illa quae eligere patriam maluit quam fateri, 5. 13. ubi cum arefactum inolevit guttis stiriacis, legitur ad usum mensarum, 27. 48. ex adverso, unde Arabia est, alter Arabicus vocatur, 54. 12.

Incipio is used in a circumlocution: incipit ita incalescere, 29. 3; ut incipiat ibi sacris initiatus sacer fieri, 32. 18. So, too, coepi: carnes mandere coeperint (mandente, Pliny), 2. 37.

Inde several times takes the place of a substantive with or without a preposition. si quid canes inde ederint (gustato eo, Pliny), 1. 55. quidquid inde sit, ducitur inter salutaria, 2. 42.

Invenio vs. reperio (cf. Löfstedt, *Zur Peregrinatio*, p. 232). Invenio occurs in Solinus thirty-one times, reperio twenty times. Three times Pliny's reperio is changed to invenio; once his invenio to reperio. Solinus seems to use these words without distinction, frequently where Pliny has a different word or expression. Repertor in the sense of "inventor, originator" appears twice: Cadmus litterarum primus repertor, 7. 23;* 11. 5.

Iterum does not appear.

Iuxta = secundum (cf. Hand. *Turs.* iii. 542), as in Ulp., Just., Paneg., Hier., Salv., *Cod. Theod.*, *Cod. Just.* iuxta siderum disciplinam, 5. 13.*

iuxta sensum humanum intellectus (elephanti) habent (proximum humanis sensibus, Pliny), 25. 2; 9. 12;* 37. 21.

Magnus, grandis, ingens, and enormis. Magnus is very common (once for Pliny's grandis); grandis occurs once; ingens three times (once each for immensus and ingens in Pliny); enormis four times (once for grandis in Pliny).

Modicus occurs seven times, parvus four times.

Modo in 9. 7 is not clear in meaning.

Nec is used (1) for non: ante Augustum annis mille ferme non apparuit forma huiusmodi, sicut nec post Claudium visa est, 1. 89; 7. 11; 32. 18; 52. 2; 52. 38; (2) for ne . . . . quidem: matres in somnum ita concidunt, ut nec vulneribus excitari queant (ut ne . . . . quidem, Pliny), 26. 6 (cf. nec tamen, 33. 5, where Pliny has ac ne . . . . quidem and other cases of nec tamen in 1. 66; 30. 33; 32. 33); (3) in independent sentences in the subjunctive: nec omissum sit, 2. 14; nec quisquam offensus nomine cognitionem gravetur, 27. 55; (4) in a contrast where Pliny may have sed or vero etiam: tradunt . . . . ubi eas (pantheras) persentiscant properato convenire nec (sed, Pliny) terreri, 17. 8; nec umquam ultra magnitudinem nuclei Abellani repertus, 52. 54 (magnitudine vero etiam nuclei, Pliny).

Nec . . . . quidem occurs once: Psambaris nulla est aurita quadrupes, nec elephanti quidem, 30. 5.

Penes with names of towns occurs once: principatus est penes Gortynam, 11. 4.

Penitus is used twelve times, but in only two cases is a negative found, namely, non penitus ad nuncupationem sui congruere insularum qualitatem, 56. 19 (cf. a serpentibus non penitus libera est, 2. 31). Omnino occurs once.

Plus is used for magis: spirat fragrantius, colore plus aureo est, 38. 6.

Possum appears in several noteworthy uses: (1) an impersonal use (cf. Löfstedt, *Zur Peregrinatio*, p. 44): obiciunt gramina medicata quantum potest ad incitandum soporem, 30. 17; (2) in a kind of circumlocution (cf. Löfstedt, p. 208): (definiant) nullum posse excedere longitudinem pedum septem, 1. 88;* 2. 45; 8. 7;* feminae exonerare vesicas etiam in fuga possunt (urinam reddant, Pliny), 45. 18; (3) absolutely with the ablative: (Creta) prima potuit remis, 11. 5;* saltu sic potest, 52. 38; (4) with the neuter accusative: (gemma) etiam illud posse dicitur, ut . . . . eum a quocumque gestabitur subtrahat visibus obviorum, 27. 37.

Pronus is one of Solinus' favorite words. The most common use is with est and an infinitive: pronius est Cretam dicere quam absolvere,

in quo mari iaceat, 11. 3; 27. 24; 27. 56; 30. 26. An unusual force appears in 24. 6: loci planities manet sicca, quamvis prona aequora superveniant. A post-Augustan force, "easy," is found in 1. 63: pronior partitudo (facilior partus, Pliny).

Quispiam, for quisquam. cuius ubertati non est quippiam quod comparari queat, 48. 1.

Tanti, perhaps for tot. (de Italia scriptores reputant) nobilia pecuaria, tot amnes, lacus tantos (tot lacuus tot amnium fontiumque ubertas, Pliny), 2. 2.

Teneo occurs with a noun, the expression being equivalent to a verb: quisquis principatum tenet, 30. 31; quicumque dominatum istius tenent nemoris, 33. 7. It is also used without an object with the meaning "to extend": Aethiopia omnis ab oriente hiberno ad occidentem hibernum tenet (sita est, Pliny), 30. 14.

Trans does not occur.

Ulterius=longius: Alexandri Magni virtus ignorantiam publici erroris non tulit ulterius permanere, 53. 1.

Usque occurs fifty-five times, five times being from a parallel passage of Pliny (twice with change of position). Usque ad with the accusative occurs twelve times, twice from Pliny, once from Pliny's single word ad. Ad usque with the accusative appears eight times, three times from Pliny's ad, once from ad . . . . usque. The type ad nos usque occurs three times. In interlocked order ad . . . . usque occurs three times: ad hoc usque aevi, pref. 5; 1. 112; 2. 16. Ab usque occurs in ab usque Tartesso, 4. 1. Note the use with in: in usque fauces, 32. 25; 54. 7; usque in occasum, 56. 10; in Pontum usque (in alone, Pliny), 19. 5; in Calidonicum usque angulum, 22. 1; 53. 1. Usque is used without a preposition: Puteolos usque, 12. 7; Cretam usque, 23. 14 (=Pliny); usque (ad usque SAP) Canopitanum ostium, 31. 1; Copton usque, 54. 7 (Pliny omits usque); usque Aethiopum litora, 56. 5; usque Gades (Gades usque, Pliny), 56. 6; with the exception of 54. 7 and 56. 5 these phrases are preceded by a with the ablative. Usque occurs with adverbs: usque nunc once, usque adhuc four times, usque adeo with an adjective twice, usque eo with an adjective twice, with a verb twice, illo usque once. Usque dum has the subjunctive three times (1. 119; 10. 15; 14. 1), the indicative once (32. 16).

Valde does not occur.

Volo is used (1) in a circumlocution: (gentes) qui sedulo experiri velint, non difficulter deprehendent Thracibus barbaris inesse contemptum vitae, 10. 1; (delphin) paenitentiam suam morte multavit nec reverti

voluit amplius in profunda (non reversum . . . . atque expirasse, Pliny), 12. 11; (Pompeius) ipsis haustibus periclitari fidem voluit (perlatum, Pliny), 19. 3; 29. 2; palam est terras eum (montem) continuare voluisse penetrato mari, nisi profundis resistentibus extendere radices suas vetaretur (mediam Asiam distrahens nisi . . . . occurreret maria, Pliny), 38. 10; nec illi ultra iustum pondera recipiunt nec isti amplius quam solita spatia volunt egredi (nec procedit . . . . nec recipit, Pliny), 49. 9; (2) with a meaning, "try, attempt": si abrumpere partem velis, universitas sequetur, 1. 56; 17. 6; 35. 11; regem . . . . cum . . . . victor spoliare vellet, ... est lancinatus (cum ad spoliandum . . . . venisset, Pliny), 45. 11 (cf. Livy 22. 6. 4: spoliare cupientem . . . . arcuere).

CHAPTER II

FORMS

I. NOUNS

The plural number is often used for the singular: (1) in nouns of the third declension: orbitatibus (Arnob., orbitates, Cic., Hier.), 40. 14; (2) in nouns of the fourth declension: abscessus (accusative plural),†[1] 9. 4; 32. 12; amplexibus (Ovid, Stat.), 26. 3; anfractibus† (anfractus, plur., Cic. *de Rep.* 6. 12), 23. 15; balatibus† (balatus, plur., Virg., Ovid), 1. 15; cantibus (Cic., Tib., Ovid), 12. 6; 15. 13; 45. 12; coetibus (dative plural is cited in Neue-Wagener's *Index* from Mart. Cap.), 15. 13; conceptibus (Sen.), 15. 11; congressibus (Gell., Cypr., Lact., Amm., etc.), 33. 7; cultibus (Ovid *Am.* 2. 10. 5), 33. 16; cursibus (Virg., Ovid), 23. 22; 30. 17; ductibus (ductus, plur., Cic. *Leg.* 2. 2; Sol. 25. 6; Sol. 46. 4; dative plural is cited in Neue-Wagener's *Index* from Mart. Cap.), 1. 106; 13. 3; 37. 20; excessibus,† 5. 24*; 9. 2; 32. 9; 37. 2; excursibus† (excursus, plur., Sol. 19. 5; 20. 3), 37. 1; fetibus (Ovid *Met.* i. 433), 40. 26; flatibus (Cic., Virg., Ovid) 2. 48; 32. 10; 56. 6; fluxibus,† 37. 15; haustibus (Ovid, Apul.), 19. 3; latratibus (Virg., Ovid, Val. Max., Stat., Apul.), 15. 7; 19. 11; 52. 27; meatibus† (Tac., Apul., *Paneg.*, as cited by Georg. *Lat. Wortf.*), 23. 16; morsibus (Lucr., Virg., Ovid, Val. Max., Claud., Avien.), 1. 55; 27. 41; nisibus (Mart. Cap.), 27. 22; 31. 6; nutibus (Ovid, Manil., Mart., Apul., Lact., Mart. Cap.), 30., 13; pastibus,† 22. 2; 27. 28; proventibus,† 21. 1*; 52. 24; recessibus (recessus, plural, cited in Neue-Wagener's *Index* from Cic.), 3. 1; 7. 15; rictibus (Mart. 3. 93. 6; but Solinus is not cited in Neue-Wagener), 52. 27; saltibus (Lucr., Virg., Ovid, Livy), 15. 11; 33. 9; secessibus† (dative singular is given in Neue-Wagener), 27. 27; singultibus (Virg., Ovid, Colum., Val. Fl., Pliny the Younger, Mart. Cap.), 27. 24; sitibus, 27. 38; spiritibus† (genitive singular is cited in Neue-Wagener; Solinus has spiritus, plural, in 30. 15; 32. 10; 56. 6), 8. 6; venatibus (Virg., Ovid, Sil.), 11. 19; 30. 5; 53. 19; visibus (Ovid, Stat., Mart. Cap.), 11. 18; 27. 37.

[1] Forms marked with a dagger (†) are not given in Neue-Wagener, *Formenlehre der lateinischen Sprache.*

The singular number appears for the plural twice: delicia (Plaut., Apul.), 46. 3; repagulum (Amm., Ennod., Ven. Fort., *C.G.L.* ii. 172), 24. 6.

The masculine gender occurs in place of the feminine or neuter: crystallus (there is no evidence for this word as a masculine before Solinus. The *Thes. Ling. Lat.* gives Drac. *Laud. Dei* 1. 712, as an undoubted masculine, but fails to quote Solinus), 15. 29; enhydros (enhygros, feminine, Pliny), 37. 24; lupati (lupata, Mart., and probably Virg. and Ovid; Horace uses the adjective lupatus), 45. 13.

Other unusual forms are: arbos (Lucr., Virg., Hor., Colum., Arnob., *C.I.L.* iv. 3187; Solinus uses arbor also), 52. 49; honos (many authors, including Pliny twice; Sol. uses honor also), 15. 23; 35. 6; plebes (nominative sing.; plebs is not used), 27. 56; plebi (Gen. sing.; Sol. does not use plebei, but Pliny does), 1. 102; tritum (*Harp. Dict.* gives this as an ablative singular only), 30. 33.*

II. ADJECTIVES

Rare comparative forms are: arrectior (Livy, Pelagon.), 9. 8; auspicatior (Catullus, Pliny *N.H.* 13. 38, Auson.), 1. 68; flagrantior (Sol. is not cited in Neue-Wagener), 53. 26; gracilior (Pliny only is cited in Neue-Wagener), 30. 30; habilior (Livy, Val. Max., Quint., Suet.), 1. 94*; imminutior, 1. 44*; propensior (Sol. is omitted from citation in Neue-Wagener), 32. 14; protentior, 30. 9.

Rare superlative forms are: accommodissimus,† 45. 5; candentissimus, 52. 25; discrepantissimus (Sidon. *Ep.* 9. 16), 52. 19; diversissimus (Sol. is not cited by Neue-Wagener), 1. 84; 32. 37*; extentissimus (Livy 21. 32. 9), 52. 38; extimus (cf. Neue-Wagener ii. 192; extremus occurs but once, 23. 12), pref. 4; 16. 3; 23. 17; 27. 54; 33. 22; 35. 8; 37. 3; 52. 8; flagrantissimus (Sol. is not cited by Neue-Wagener), 33. 8; gnarissimus, 51. 1; immanissimus (Sol. is not cited in Neue-Wagener), 15. 5; 38. 13; 49. 8; impatientissimus (Vell., Pliny, Gell., Pliny the Younger), 25. 9; inconstantissimus (Cic.), 54. 15; opacissimus (Colum., Pliny the Younger, who has also opacior), 24. 8; perniciosissimus† (Nep., *Inscr. Grut.* 113. 2), 1. 57; pisculentissimus,† 4. 5*; pollentissimus (pollentior, Lucan., Sil., Tert.), 2. 22; populosissimus† (cited by Georg. *Lat. Wortf.*), 52. 11; purissimus (Sol. is not cited by Neue-Wagener), 15. 30; receptissimus (Amm., Tert., who has also receptior), pref. 5; rotundissimus (Cels.; rotundior occurs in Hor., Cels., Mart. Cap.), 11. 32; severissimus (Sol. is not cited in Neue-Wagener), 31. 4; superantissimus (superantior, Lucr. 5. 394), 2. 25.

Other rare forms are: nullae for nullius, 7. 19; nungenti (*C.I.L.* xiv. 2630; cf. nungentissima, Hübner, *Christ. Inscr.* 214), 33. 13*; pervigili (see Neue-Wagener, ii, 79 for authors), 24. 4; rubrus (Isid. *Etym.* 19. 10. 3; robrus occurs in Oribas. 2. 28, Hagen), 40. 23; separi (separe in Val. Fl., Stat., Prud.), 7. 27.

III. VERBS

Some finite verbs occur in unusual forms: cernuo as a deponent, 17. 7; compluo as an active verb (so Pelagon., Fulg., *Itala*, etc.), 10. 15; delibuo in the perfect act. (so Caper. and *Gloss.;* other forms are delibuo, *Gloss.*, and delibuitur, Tert., *Gloss.*), 12. 9; honoro as a deponent (Ampel. 25), 1. 123; 2. 26; sedeo as a passive, 45. 8.

Some participles occur in unusual forms: (1) fluentum, 19. 4; infantum, 33. 20; nascentum (nascentium, 1. 72), 1. 87; (2) consatus (Tert.; consitus, Sol. 21. 1), 9. 18; gignitum, 20. 9; hausum (haustum occurs four times), 5. 15.

The relative frequency of contracted forms is as follows: -asset and -assent, nine; -avisset and -avissent, two; -isset, one; -ivisset, one; -arunt, six (norunt occurs twice); -averunt, twenty-eight; -arat, one; -averat and -averant, five; -asse, eighteen (two from Pliny); -avisse, five.

The number of the following forms may be noted (cf. Löfstedt, *Zur Peregrinatio*, pp. 37, 358): -avere, nine (two from Pliny); -averunt, twenty-eight; -ere, nine; -erunt, seventy-five.

Forms of sum are frequently omitted either as a verb itself or as a part of other verbs. Esse with the perfect passive participle or with the future active and passive participles is not found.

The perfect passive participle with fuit occurs three times, with sit or sint fourteen times, with fuerit or fuerint nine times, with esset or essent three times, with foret or forent nine times, with erat twice, with fuerat or fuerant eight times.

IV. ADVERBS

Rare adverbs in the positive degree are: fortuitu (MS authority in Plaut. *Aul.* 163 and Pliny *N.H.* 8. 57 is uncertain; some later authors have fortuitu), 2. 48; 30. 7; ignobiliter, 56. 16; sparsim (Sol. is not cited in Neue-Wagener), 2. 22.*

Rare comparative forms are: albicantius,† 30. 32; flagrantius (Sol. is not cited in Neue-Wagener), 53. 10; fragrantius,† 38. 6*; impatientius (Pliny the Younger, Just.), 7. 30; 12. 10; tenacius† (Val. Max., Amm., Aug., Macr.), 52. 44.

A rare superlative form is: meritissime (Aug.), 7. 18.*

CHAPTER III

SYNTAX

The efforts of Solinus to avoid making literal excerpts gave rise to an extensive vocabulary, but did not produce a great syntactical divergence from the authors excerpted. Whether he intentionally sought out new and unusual words, or was a man to whom the use of a wide vocabulary came without effort is not clear; in syntax, however, he leaves the impression of aiming to adhere to the standards of an earlier time, the digressions from which arose from lack of perception of fine distinctions or from unconscious lapses into the usages of his own times. Changes in sentence structure from his original abound at every turn, but the sum total of new or rare syntactical usages is not great.

I. CASES

A. THE GENITIVE CASE

The genitive case is used in a freer manner by Solinus than any of the other cases. This is often due to a certain desire for fulness of expression, which manifests itself in phrases rather than clauses. The following treatment aims to show mainly the range of these less usual usages.

1. Possessive genitive, including the genitive of connection: proscriptionis invidia, 1. 49; regni successor, 1. 80; ad pernicitatis titulum, 1. 96; palmam velocitatis, 1. 96; in posteritatis . . . . successione, 1. 105; diversis odiorum simultatibus, 1. 113; principatum pudicitiae, 1. 126; totius Graeciae advenae, 2. 3; servitium venenorum, 2. 27; ad gratiam varietatis, 2. 44; incolarum auctores, 4. 1; locus . . . . praecinendi, 5. 19; de monitis somniorum, 7. 10; argumento saxorum, 9. 7*; fabulae erant Hyperborei (de hyperboreis LMGP), 16. 1; devotionis . . . . pontificium, 16. 6; homines loci illius, 20. 3.

2. Possessive genitive in the predicate. One example: dicionis Aegyptiae esse incipit, 32. 16.

3. Explanatory genitive: constantia veritatis, pref. 6; continui ossis . . . . soliditate, 1. 70; denos pedes et amplius . . . . proceritatis, 1. 88; tria cubita sublimitatis, 1, 92; captivitatis sortem, 1. 105; in duritiem pretiosi calculi, 2. 38; latex aquae, 5. 16; liquor aquae (aqua,

Pliny), 5. 18; per fabricam brevissimae machinae, 11. 24; ad praesidium itineris dirigendi, 20. 3 (compare in usum medellarum, 13. 2*; in poculorum ministerium, 15. 13); e media harenarum vastitate, 24. 8; (elephanti) praeventi hac spirarum mora, 25. 12; in claritatem secundae Carthaginis . . . . enituit, 27. 11; tantam inundationis substantiam, 32. 9; a contemplatione ferri nihil dissonat (ferro similis, Pliny), 37. 23.

4. Subjective genitive: legentium fastidio, pref. 4; missu Marsyae, 1. 8*; scorpionum ictibus resistentem, 5. 26; ad usus mortalium, 22. 10 (compare usus with the Genitive given under 3 above and 11 below); in omnium venit conscientiam, 33. 18.

5. Genitive of the whole: ad supercilium scalarum, 1. 18; nusquam gentium, 2. 45; hoc nominis, 3. 2 (cf. hoc maiestatis, 32. 16); quidquid aquarum, 4. 5; quis hominum, 7. 31; vulpes aliaque quadrupedum noxia, 11. 11*; satias vitae, 16. 5; aspidum species, 27. 31.

6. Genitive of plenty or want: argenti dives, 4. 3*; piscium copiosus, 5. 3*; harundinum ferax, 5. 19; proventus abundantes, 11. 12*; quarum expertem, 15. 15; fontium inops, 27. 5.

7. Genitive of separation. One example: omnium munerum vacationem dedit, 2. 26.

8. Genitive of material: pompam boum, 2. 5*; animalium genere, 2. 38; flammarum globi, 5. 9; suptilioris vestis amicula, 7. 20; colorum ductibus, 13. 3; in nubem aeternae caliginis, 15. 21; plagarum figuras, 22. 12; nitellas pulveris, 23. 4.

9. Genitive of the object of mental action. Three examples: quorum meminisse, pref. 3 (cf. 15. 11); oblitum litterarum, 1. 110.

10. Genitive with potior. Two examples: rerum potitus est, 1. 48; 27. 10.

11. Objective genitive and genitive of application: examen opusculi, pref. 1; appellationis istius causam, 1. 3*; fides placitae taciturnitatis, 1. 4; orbitatis dolor, 1. 49; sapientiae (professor), 1. 121; ad locorum commemorationem, 2. 1; litterarum primus repertor, 7. 23*; securae sedis suae, 10. 15; potestas . . . . cibi, 15. 10; usu auri, 15. 14 (cf. religionis . . . . ministerium, 1. 115* and in quoddam Atlantici nominis ministerium, 24. 13); cineris aspergine, 27. 21; ad promptam resistendi violentiam, 36. 2.

12. Descriptive genitive. Over a score of examples: vestigia non languidae fidei, 9. 9*; in septem stadiorum angustias, 12. 1; ad magnitudinem CL librarum, 15. 31; fluorem solitae velocitatis, 32. 10.

13. Genitive of price or value. One example: fontem . . . . nullae rei, 7. 19.

14. Genitive with neuter plural adjectives. Five examples: laterum portuosa, 2. 3; inhumana litorum, 11. 30*; 19. 10*; 20. 3*; alia animantium, 52. 33.

B. THE DATIVE CASE

1. Dative of tendency or purpose. Over a dozen examples: neci datum, 1. 5; custodiae datus, 1. 8*; morti destinabatur, 1. 125; despectui est, 2. 32; sufficiat usui, 4. 5*; nomen indicio est, 7. 15; agnitioni relinquantur, 27. 38; vitio vertitur, 33. 19.

2. Dative of the concrete object for which. Four examples: bustis . . . . dabatur, 9. 12*; metatur locum nido, 32. 23.

3. Dative of direction or relation: temporibus debeantur, 1. 48; congruae supremis talibus, 1. 119; nulli (nullo, Pliny) amnium inferior, 2. 25; versus occasui est, 2. 48; si igni iunxeris, 5. 18; confines . . . . his nationibus, 15. 18; fecunditati suae angusta, 32. 34; concolor ei, 40. 23.

4. Dative of the indirect object: nomen monti adoptatum, 1. 15*; receptui non denegetur, 2. 48; addictus pudicitiae, 35. 10.

5. Dative of reference or concern: faciat cardinem veritati, 1. 16; causam dedit facto, 5. 15.*

6. Dative of the person judging: Very few examples: visentibus procul, 11. 2.

7. Dative with verbs of taking away. Several examples: subtrahat visibus, 27. 37; sopitis . . . . desecant, 30. 18; magneti rapiat atque auferat, 52. 57.

8. Dative of the agent: (1) with the future passive participle, one example: cogitantibus . . . . cavenda, 1. 62; (2) with the perfect passive participle, several examples: Herculi victus est, 24. 3; (3) with any other passive form, five examples: choris . . . . personatur, 24. 10; 27. 38; 45. 4*; 53. 21; 56. 9.

9. Dative of possession: cui Salinae nomen est, 1. 8* (note omission of cui in asbesto nomen est, 7. 13*); est opimitati mora, 46. 5.

10. Dative after verbs compounded with certain prepositions: remotis largius inmorarer, pref. 3; cibationi superponunt diem, 27. 13; mari intimatur, 32. 16; soli obversus est, 52. 50 (cf. adversa vespero, 5. 2, and occasui obiacet, 54. 14).

C. THE ACCUSATIVE CASE

1. Accusative case with certain prepositions: (1) with ad (the use of ad with the gerund or gerundive is very limited, otherwise ad is used freely in a variety of relations): ad supercilium scalarum habet terminum, 1. 18*; ad sucinum color est, 2. 39, etc.; ad semipedem . . . . longi, 2. 41

(cf. ad semipedem longitudinis, 27. 51, etc.); ad plagas caeli metentur, 2. 48; ostentatione scrupuli . . . . (usus est) ad probandam . . . . potentiam, 3. 5* (cf. geniti ad plectendam . . . . temeritatem, 15. 22; castigant ad latendum, 19. 10*; si quando ad discendum plagis sit admonendus, 52. 44); ad istas eminentias comparetur, 9. 8* (cf. Ter. *Eun.* 4. 4. 14); concordant . . . . ad interitum, 10. 2; ad hos proximant, 15. 3; ad gratiam interlucentibus, 15, 28; utantur ad praesidium itineris dirigendi, 20. 3*; violenti ad saltum, feri morsu, 27. 58; ad opem necessarii, 32. 29; ad hoc valent, 32. 33; reparari mundum ad motus ferunt annuos, 32, 37* (cf. ad cultum . . . . reformarent, 40. 5*); ad sanitatem usu efficaci, 35. 3; firmaret ad . . . . violentiam, 36. 2; nullo favente praesidio ad nisum insistendi, 49. 9; nullius ad escam opis indigi, 52. 30; animantium alia ad parem molem, 52. 33; propior (vergens, Pliny) ad aeream faciem, 52. 55; (2) with apud: apud . . . . paludem, 1. 20*; apud Thebas, 2. 8*; (3) with in: in marem figuretur, 1. 63; in vocem erupit, 1. 112; accommodatissimae in omnem sonum tibiarum, 5. 19; (4) with iuxta: iuxta responsum . . . . urbem condidit, 9. 12*; (5) with tenus: Hydreum tenus 54. 7 (tenus with the ablative occurs once, 54. 11 and with the genitive once, 5. 4*); (6) with versus: quae Sucronem versus est, 23. 11; occidentem versus, 30. 6.

2. Accusative of degree: illud posse, 27. 37.

3. Accusative of respect: hoc genus canes, 15. 7, etc.; (aves) hoc nominis, 3. 2.

4. Accusative of kindred meaning: lapidem flevisse, 20. 9.

D. THE ABLATIVE CASE

The chief points of interest here lie in the use or omission of prepositions, as follows:

Certain prepositions are used where others would be expected: (1) absque for ab: purpureus absque cauda, 33. 11; (2) absque for sine: absque serpentibus, 4. 2*; 32. 20; (3) cum for inter: cum primis Graeciae amnibus, 7. 3; 54. 2; (4) de for ex: de Taurica extulerat, 2. 11*; (5) de for in, "in the case of": de Proconnesia ancilla, 1. 61; (6) de apparently for pro: de reditu illis sacramentum luatur, 25. 8.*

The following uses of certain prepositions may be noted: cum ipso haereant, 3. 4; abusque Sicyone, 1. 98; 4. 1*; concors cura . . . . pro fatigatis, 10. 15*; parcunt a sagina, 27. 13 (cf. Liv. 25. 25. 6); de praesenti tempore . . . . fidem libres, pref. 5 (an ablative of the standard); ex auro et porraceo mixtam, 52. 62; (tibiis) a sono clariore vocamen datur, 5. 19.*

Prepositions are not infrequently omitted where they would be expected to appear: (1) with the ablative of the agent: delphine advectum, 7. 6*; septemtrione tunditur, 9. 2; nullo serpatur angue, 22. 8*; adspiratur freto, 22. 8* (cf. a Propaniso amne adluitur, 19. 2); (2) with the ablative expressing the "point of view from which"; Hellesponto incipit, 12. 1; septemtrione (a septemtrione SAP *cum Isid.*) Armenia circumdatur, 55. 2; (3) with the Ablative of source: appellata abiecto ibi corpore,[1] 2. 9*; freto Siculo excipitur nomen, 5. 1*; (4) with verbs of literal separation *not* containing a separative preposition: gremio suo fundit, 2. 25; caelo cadit (decidere, Pliny), 37. 19; praecipitari Tauro, 38. 4.*

II. MOODS

A. THE SUBJUNCTIVE

The subjunctive in independent sentences neither occurs often nor is entirely avoided. The volitive subjunctive in questions of deliberation and the optative subjunctive do not happen to occur. Most of these uses seem to be merely a form of transition, as in non omiserim, 1. 92; repatriemus, 33. 23.

The dependent volitive subjunctive in the generalizing second person singular occurs several times, once (23. 12) without si or a relative (one MS has si). Clauses of imaginative comparison, which are never treated as contrary to fact conditions, occur with quasi, velut, and veluti a few times.

Only the subjunctive (anticipatory) is used after antequam (five times), priusquam (sixteen times), donec (once), and quoad, "until" (six times). Dum does not mean "until" except with usque, when it takes the subjunctive three times, the indicative once.

Relative causal clauses in the subjunctive occur with qui (once), ut qui (once), utpote qui (twice; once=utpote cum, Pliny), quippe qui (once).

Descriptive cum-clauses of situation occur twenty-seven times, three times with causal force (1. 10*; 1. 39*; 45. 14). The indicative is used in one example, 35. 5.

Cum-causal clauses are found about fifty times, twice with quippe. Three examples with the indicative may be explained as causal: dentes monstrant senectutem, cum aut pauci inveniuntur aut nulli (dentibus

[1] Mommsen accepts the emendation ab eiecto. Pliny, however, used appellata without a preposition in 4. 88, a paragraph excerpted three times by Solinus. Since Solinus uses the construction without a preposition (5. 1) and was acquainted with it in Pliny, the emendation does not seem justified.

senecta declaratur: aut enim paucos aut nullos habent, Pliny), 19. 15; 27. 38; 45. 6.

A cum-determinative clause in the subjunctive occurs once: cum . . . . fuerint consules, 1. 29. Such a clause in the indicative is also found once, 37. 5.

The subjunctive of proviso occurs only once, with dummodo.

Dependent clauses with etiamsi (etsi does not occur), quamvis, etc., are found as follows: etiamsi with the subjunctive (twice); quamvis with the indicative (twice), with the subjunctive (eight times); quamlibet with the subjunctive (six times); quamquam with the indicative (twice), with the subjunctive (six times); licet with the subjunctive (fifteen times); tametsi with the subjunctive (twice).

Indirect questions occur with ut (seven times), an (three times), quantum (once), quatenus (three times), quinam (five times). Note also cognito quis obisset, 1. 119.

Two clauses may here be noted: nihil tam longum est quod non brevi penetrent; nihil adeo antecedit, ut non ilico adsequantur, 17. 5; longum est ut moratim insularum omnium oras legamus, 3. 1.

B. THE INDICATIVE

Substantive quod-clauses mostly have the indicative. The subjunctive appears in 1. 7; 32. 16; 46. 4. As an equivalent of indirect discourse quod-clauses take the subjunctive, 2. 43; 7. 11; 20. 13; 32. 10; 34. 3.

Clauses of cause or reason have the indicative with quia (3), quod (17), quoniam (18), the subjunctive with quando (1, in o. o.), quandoquidem (2, once depending on a subjunctive), quod (16), quoniam (3, once in o. o.).

C. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Solinus uses few conditional sentences except in the generalizing types; these are widely used. Particular conditions are generally irregular. About a dozen examples of the less vivid future condition occur, but no sure case of the normal type is found. Almost the same number of contrary to fact conditions occur with equal irregularities.

Generalizing clauses (clauses of repeated action)[1] occur in the following types (with number of examples):

1. est . . . . (est). This is the commonest type of assumption. It occurs with si (12), cum (35), quisquis (13), quicumque (2), nisi (0), quotiens (1). The verb in the conclusion is sometimes omitted.

[1] For a discussion of these clauses (with statistics) see Blase, "Zur Geschichte der Futura and des Konjunktivs des Perfekts im Lateinischen," *A.L.L.*, X (1898), 313 ff.

2. erit . . . . (est). This type occurs with si (in 2. 49), quicumque (27. 37).

3. fuit . . . . (est). This form appears with si (6), cum (10), quisquis (3), quicumque (2), ubi (5), ubicumque (0), nisi (0).

4. sit . . . . (est). This occurs with si (26), cum (3) quisquis (8), quicumque (1), ubi (5), nisi (6), priusquam (4), quoad (2).

5. esset . . . . (erat). This occurs with si (27. 42).

6. fuerit[1] . . . . (est). This type is second in order of frequency, occurring with si (25), cum (12), quisquis (4), quicumque (3), ubi (3), ubicumque (1), nisi (2), quantisper (1), qui (20), uter (1), unde (1), priusquam (3).

7. fuisset . . . . (erat). This type occurs with si (45. 6).

8. sit . . . . (erit). This occurs with si (3), qui (2).

9. fuerit . . . . (erit). This is found with si (6), qui (1).

10. est . . . . (fuit). This occurs with quicumque (27. 55).

11. fuit . . . . (fuisset). This type occurs with si (16. 1).

Solinus freely combines different types in the same sentence:[2] cum intulerint, si adest deus, si sacrum probetur . . . . concipiunt, 5. 23*; cf. 53.24 and also 2. 49; 5. 20; 29. 3; 30. 30, etc.

The examples of the so-called "Coniunctivus comparativus"[3] in Solinus may all be explained as subjunctives of repeated action; e.g., quantam sui partem ingurgitaverit, tantam perditum vadit, 5. 4; cf. other examples with quantum . . . . tantum, 40. 26; 49. 10 (perhaps better taken as volitive); 32. 9 (in 0. 0.); with quanto . . . . tanto, 1. 75 (in 0. 0.); 53. 25; with quo and a comparative, 45. 18; with cuiusmodi . . . . eiusmodi (quo relinquitur aggere manet, Mela), 8. 6; with quo . . . . eo, 32. 10 (in 0. 0.); with quantum alone, 1. 56; with prout, 23. 22; with quamdiu,[4] 1. 57.

The use of the subjunctive to describe habitual acts and characteristics may account for this mood where the indicative in a determinative clause might be expected: e cornibus quod dextrum fuerit efficacius est ad medellam, 19. 12; 27. 28; 30. 15.

[1] The MSS often disagree, with the perfect indicative as the other reading.

[2] On the "Variatio" of the indicative and subjunctive see Bährens, *Beiträge zur Lateinischen Syntax*, pp. 516 ff.

[3] For the "Coniunctivus comparativus" see Bährens, *Mnemosyne*, XXXVIII (1910), 410, and his *Beiträge*, pp. 510 ff.

[4] There is no idea of repeated action in 26. 1: quamdiu errarunt . . . . Nomades dicti sunt, or in 52. 19: in quantum mores dissonant, habitus quoque discrepantissimus.

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